FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 JULY 1986

Syria-Lebanon

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told a 16 July Paris news conference that the Syrian presence in Lebanon is legitimate, Damascus radio reported. Legitimacy in Lebanon, as a parliamentary, democratic country, lies in the prime minister, he continued, noting that it was the Lebanese prime minister and defense minister who invited Syrian forces to provide security in the country. Syrian forces can be present anywhere and need nobody's permission, he added. Responding to these remarks, a Lebanese Forces declaration announced by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon stated that Khaddam's arguments contain political, constitutional, and legal fallacies intended to serve Damascus' interests. Likewise, former President Camille Sham'un stated that the "illegal" Syrian presence constitutes a violation of national sovereignty, Voice of Lebanon reported.

In a 17 July news conference in Paris, Khaddam said that President Hafiz al-Asad is giving the greatest attention to Lebanese affairs, and has ordered Syrian forces to redouble their efforts to release Western hostages, SANA reported. Khaddam denied the presence of hostages in areas under Syrian control, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Asked whether Syria has severed relations completely with the Lebanese president, Khaddam said Syrian relations with Lebanese figures are contingent upon those figures' commitment to the reconciliation process, Damascus radio reported. On a possible visit to Syria by U.S. Vice President George Bush, Khaddam stated that when the vice president asks to visit Syria, he will be welcomed, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad received former PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad 17 July, according to Damascus radio, which reported no further details of the meeting.

Iraq-Saudi Arabia

First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan returned to Iraq after talks with King Fahd in Saudi Arabia, INA reported. Ramadan said the "cordial" talks dealt with the current Arab situation, the intensive, aggressive onslaught against the Arab countries, and the need for sincere efforts in strengthening Arab solidarity and developing joint Arab action against the "rancorous aggressors" who have exploited Arab divisions to achieve their expansionist aims, INA continued.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes raided Khark Island installations 17 July, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. A large maritime target near the Iranian coast was hit late the day before, the communique added. For its part, Iran said defensive actions continued 16 July, with intense firing being conducted in the northwestern operational theater, Tehran radio reported. A hospital in Abadan was shelled the same day, IRNA added.

Kuwait

Kuwaiti-USSR oil talks concluded 17 July in Kuwait, according to KUNA, which reported an official statement noting that the two countries agreed on trading petrochemical products, with Kuwait arranging a loan to the Soviet foreign trade bank. The chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations said the Soviet Union is ready to open its markets to industrial goods from OPEC member-countries to ease the burden of plunging oil prices on those nations' economies, the agency continued. Asked what he considered a fair price for oil, the Soviet official said OPEC and non-OPEC countries are negotiating a price structure between $19 and 24 per barrel, KUNA added.

Israel

An unnamed Soviet official is to visit Israel soon in order to inspect Soviet-owned property in the country, according to official sources cited by *Davar*. In earlier contacts the USSR informed Israel that it wants to conduct a thorough check of its property, the sources continued, which includes buildings of the Russian Orthodox church, *Davar* noted.

Libya

The JANA political editor condemned the "continuous" U.S. maneuvers in the Mediterranean, saying the main purpose of these exercises is to strike at the Soviet Union through aggression against Libya, according to JANA. The political editor described the maneuvers as a way of preparing international public opinion for the launching of an "explicit" war against Moscow, and of wearing down the resistance of progressive forces against U.S. aggressive aims.

PLO

Yasir 'Arafat attended a resumed session of the Fatah Central Committee, Baghdad Voice of PLO reported. The talks, which began last week in Tunis, will include all aspects of political developments, the radio continued. However, an informed source cited by KUNA disclosed that the session had been postponed due to 'Arafat's sudden departure for Algiers. Political analysts speculated that 'Arafat sought to avoid meeting the visiting French external affairs minister, KUNA added.

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Fatah Central Committee Resumes Tunis Meetings
JN171831 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
20 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Yesterday, in the presence of Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, the Fatah Central Committee resumed the meetings it began in Tunis last week. Our correspondent learned that the Central Committee discussed a number of topics on its agenda including all aspects of the political developments. Our correspondent also learned that the Central Committee will continue these meetings later.

PLO's Qaddumi Confers With PRC, Saudi Envoys
JN171910 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], chief of the PLO Political Department, received the PRC ambassador in Tunis at the Political Department's office in Tunis this morning. During the meeting, they discussed recent developments in the Palestine cause, the Arab and international situation, and the U.S. positions, which are hostile to our Palestinian people, and its policy obstructing all international efforts to find a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine cause and the Middle East crisis. They also discussed the positions of some Arab countries on the Palestine cause and the PLO, as well as Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's initiative to achieve Palestinian national unity. Both sides also discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote and develop them to serve the militant interests of the Palestinian and Chinese peoples.

The meeting was attended by brother Abu Ja'far, director of the PLO Political Department.

Brother Abu al-Lutf also received the Saudi ambassador in Tunis. They discussed the latest political developments on the Arab and international levels, as well as the European role in finding a just solution to the Middle East crisis.

[Tunis "AP in French at 1330 GMT on 17 Jul adds in a "Pool" item: "Qaddumi received on the same day Anders Gustaf Sand-strom, ambassador of Sweden to Tunis, with whom he discussed the role that Europe could play to promote a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem."]

Joint Forces Attack Lahd Barracks 16 Jul
JN171845 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Yesterday, the men of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces attacked two barracks of the agent Antoine Lahd militias in Al-'Ayshiyah and Marj 'Uyun in southern Lebanon with katyusha rockets. The rockets hit their targets accurately and set the two barracks ablaze, killing and wounding a number of the two positions' personnel. Reports said the explosions were heard in the occupied area near the Lebanese-Palestinian international border. The occupation forces fired flares in the sky above the area, while other forces combed the Al-'Ayshiyah and Marj 'Uyun areas using machine guns, heavy weapons, and mortars.

The men of the joint forces also attacked an agent Lahd militia's military position on the border strip yesterday, using machine guns and rockets. The position was heavily damaged and many of the agent personnel were killed or wounded.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Message From Cypriot President

GF161523 Manama WAKH in English 1510 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Manama, 16 Jul (WAKH) — H. H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received a written message from Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou concerning bilateral relations and current development in Cyprus.

The message was conveyed by Nikos Agathokleous, envoy of the Cypriot president during his reception by H.H. the amir here today.

Mr Agathokleous arrived here last night on a two-day visit as part of a regional tour.

KUWAIT

Expansion in Oil Cooperation With USSR Discussed

LD161749 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1706 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jul (KUNA) — High-ranking official Kuwaiti-Soviet talks began here this evening to discuss ways to bolster and expand common cooperation between the two countries in the economic, oil, and investment fields.

The Kuwaiti side was headed by the oil minister and chairman of the board of directors of the Kuwaiti Petroleum Establishment, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhibi, while the Soviet side was headed by CPSU Central Committee and Supreme Soviet member and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Konstantin Katushev.

Official oil sources have told KUNA that the two sides discussed the possibility of establishing limited joint investment projects particularly in the field of oil and petrochemical industries and the ways of exchanging technical know-how between the two countries particularly with regard to the wide technology the Kuwaiti Petroleum Establishment possesses in the field of oil exploration and refining and the the building of oil installations.

The sources said that the two sides will discuss means for exchanges in the field of oil and oil by-products trade under which the USSR would supply the West European countries and North Africa with all such products Kuwait is committed to supply to these countries, and Kuwait would supply the Asian and East African countries with the products the USSR is committed to supply to these latter countries.

The sources said that the two sides will also discuss in their meeting, which will continue until Thursday, tomorrow, the possible participation of Kuwait in the building of oil, gas, and petrochemical installations in the USSR through providing loans, technological equipment, and technical know-how which the Kuwaiti side possesses.

USSR 'Open' to OPEC Goods

LD171348 Kuwait KUNA in English 1056 GMT 17 Jul 86

[By Shamel Khairy]

[Text] Kuwait, July 17 (KUNA) — The Soviet Union is ready to open its markets for industrial products of OPEC countries to ease the burden of plunging oil prices on their economies, a senior Soviet official said here Thursday.

Member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, member of the Supreme Soviet and head of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Katushev said his country would receive products of OPEC members if these states cannot pay foreign-currency cash in a trade exchange with the Soviet Union.

Interviewed by the *Kuwait News Agency*, KUNA, Katushev said the Soviet Union is providing such facilities for members of the organizations of petroleum exporting countries as part of measures to assist them in confronting their economic crises created by the sharp drop in oil prices.

He pointed out that this Soviet action stems from Moscow's conviction in bolstering economic ties with OPEC states and is based on grounds of mutual interest.

The Soviet official, who is currently in Kuwait on an official visit, accused countries outside OPEC of creating "an artificial oil crisis" which adversely affected the world economy and swelled problems of debtor nations.

Katushev, who did not name these countries, said the Soviet Union will pursue the stabilization of the world oil market and calls for "fair prices".

Asked about what are the fair prices, he said OPEC and non-OPEC countries are now negotiating a price structure ranging between 19 and 24 dollars per barrel.

Turning to politics, the Central Committee member said there are foreign powers affecting the situation in the Gulf region and the course of the Iraq-Iran war.

He did not pinpoint these foreign powers which he said are contributing to escalating tension in the Gulf region.

While renewing Moscow's call to end the war, Katushev said the Soviet Union rejects any interference in the affairs of sovereign countries, such as Iraq and Iran, out of the diplomatic framework.

He added that the Soviet Union stands against foreign interference in the affairs of the Gulf region, but advocates efforts exerted by the U.N., the Non-Aligned Movement and the Islamic Conference Organization to bring Iraq and Iran to the negotiating table.

Katushev said he has clearly understood Kuwait's concern over the continued escalation of tension in the region during his talks

with Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad and Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah.

"We have also received a better understanding of Kuwait's military needs," said Katushev about his meeting with the defense minister.

"We are ready to continue the traditional cooperation in boosting Kuwait's defense capability," the Soviet official maintained.

Assessing his visit to Kuwait, which started last Monday, Katushev said he felt "the sincere desire of Kuwait to promote trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union" during his meetings with H.H. the amir, H.H. the crown prince and prime minister and ministers of finance, oil and health.

"We are equally sincere in our quest for developing cooperation between the two countries in exchanging expertise in different fields especially in oil exploration and refining fields."

He noted that the "economic cooperation level was still behind that of the advanced political relations ... but we are taking steps to push forward the bilateral economic ties."

The Soviet official said he agreed with Kuwaiti officials on broad lines for future economic cooperation and on establishing joint ventures in Kuwait and the Soviet Union. Katushev did not mention these projects, saying he does not want "to give chances for rumors on this subject."

However, he said Kuwait and the Soviet Union will carry out joint investment schemes at other countries including Arab states.

Earlier, Kuwait's Finance Minister Jasim al-Kharafi had announced that Kuwait will direct its investments to the Soviet Union, China and some developing nations in addition to the Western markets.

Al-Khurafi, Katushev Meet

LD171359 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi, the minister of finance and economy, this morning had a meeting with Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and the delegation accompanying him. Spheres of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and issues of mutual concern were discussed during the meeting.

Petrochemical Trade Agreement

LD171503 Kuwait KUNA in English 1424 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 19 (KUNA) — Senior Kuwaiti and Soviet officials concluded talks here Thursday by reaching agreement on petrochemicals trade exchange and arranging a loan for the Soviet foreign trade bank.

An official statement, issued at the end of talks between Kuwait's Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah and member of Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Trade Konstantin Katushev, said the two sides agreed on trading petrochemical products between their countries.

The trade exchange will be carried out by the Kuwait Petrochemical Industries Company (PIC) and the Soviet Soyuz Chemiexport Corporation, said the statement.

It added that minutes of the meetings, which was signed by the Shaykh 'Ali and Katushev, indicated that the Kuwaiti side will arrange a loan to the Soviet foreign trade bank through the Kuwait International Investment Company.

The statement added that the minutes drew the broad lines for bilateral economic cooperation and the proposed joint schemes at other countries.

The two sides expressed satisfaction over the development of relations between the two countries which stems from articles of the 1965 economic agreement.

The statement said minutes of the meetings fall within the framework of the February 27, 1965 Kuwaiti-Soviet agreement, the 1985 trade agreement and minutes of talks held in Moscow earlier this year by Shaykh 'Ali and Katushev.

During his visit to Kuwait, Katushev, who is also member of the Soviet Presidium, has met with H.H. the amir, H.H. the crown prince and prime minister, the deputy premier and foreign minister and a number of senior [word indistinct] officials.

Katushev Departs

LD180955 Kuwait KUNA in English 0851 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 18 (KUNA) — Member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and the Supreme Soviet Konstantin Katushev left here last night at the end of his four-day visit to Kuwait.

Katushev, who is also the chairman of the State's Committee for Foreign Trade, has led his country's delegation to the economic, petroleum and investment talks which began here last Tuesday.

Katushev was seen off on departure by Kuwait's Ambassador to the Soviet Union 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'ayj, undersecretary of the Oil Ministry 'Abd al-Rahman Sultan and the Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Pogos Akopov.

The Soviet official told KUNA before leaving the country he has sensed during his meetings with Kuwaiti officials a great interest in the development and deepening of bilateral cooperation.

He added his meeting with his highness the amir had a special impression on him since his highness has highly appreciated the peace-loving approach which the Soviet Union is pursuing and has expressed support to the peace initiatives in defense of peace

and disarmament voiced by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

He further said "We are leaving Kuwait after making a big step toward the process of bolstering contacts between the Soviet and Kuwaiti peoples and deepening bilateral relations."

On the commercial exchange of petroleum by-products between the two countries, Katushev said this issue is currently under implementation "and we hope that cooperation in that field will develop."

The Soviet official added that "We also agreed on joint cooperation through benefiting from the expertise of both countries in operating oil installations."

As for the possibility of the Kuwaiti private sector's participation in the investments in the Soviet Union Katushev said his country "has experience in dealing with different countries."

He explained saying "we do not reject cooperation with the national economy of any country, and the Soviet Union welcomes the participation of the Kuwaiti private sector in the Soviet economy."

Meanwhile, Al-Du'ayj told KUNA that "economic cooperation between Kuwait and the Soviet Union is stemming from the instructions of his highness the amir to the minister concerned and the call of his highness on them for an open relationship with the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc states on the basis that Kuwait is a country that believes in the non-aligned policy and extends its arms for economic relations with all friendly countries."

He added that the Soviet Union is a super power that possesses technical knowhow which Kuwait could benefit from.

OMAN

Briefs

Ambassador to USSR—Khamis ibn Hamad al-Bettashi, Oman's ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and nonresident ambassador to the USSR, has presented a copy of his credentials to (Prostov), USSR first deputy foreign minister [name and title as heard], as Oman's nonresident extraordinary ambassador and plenipotentiary to the USSR. [Excerpt]*/Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Jul 86 JN]*

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Discusses Role of Islamic Media

GF161328 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Jul 86

["Text" of statement given by Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Saudi magazine *Al-Tadamun al-Islami* on its 40th anniversary — date not given]

[Excerpts] Praise be to God, and peace be upon our prophet Muhammad. The immortal message of Islam came to correct the path of humanity and to attain whatever is beneficial. This message urges the faithful to cooperate among themselves and to unify positions and ranks. [passage omitted]

The Islamic media have to assiduously serve the Palestinian issue, since it is an Islamic issue. They must urge the Muslims to launch jihad and to use all their capabilities to restore Muslim Palestine and the holy Al-'Aqsa mosque from the Zionist usurpers and aggressors. This media must alleviate injustice perpetrated against the homeless and persecuted Palestinian people so that the Muslims must be united in the confrontation of the Jews and those who support them. Moreover, the sons of Palestine must unite their ranks under the banner of Islam. The media must shout at the ruler of Afghanistan saying that the Muslims there do not accept any regime other than Islam. The mujahidin of Afghanistan lose their lives in the service of God's message and in fighting every regime that opposes their religion. All the Muslims of the world must support them with manpower and money, and back them in their struggle according to God's promise to support those who support Him and who support His religion. [passage omitted]

PDRY

YSP Political Bureau Discusses Economic Situation

EA172006 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] At its meeting [words indistinct] to discuss the economic and financial situation, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party today studied a number of measures aimed at rectifying this situation in the light of the memorandum presented by the brother chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Political Bureau made a number of decisions aimed at dealing with a number of difficulties, which necessitate the mobilization of the party, masses, and the official organs of the state. In this context, the Political Bureau entrusted the government with the implementation of a number of measures, chiefly, the need to curtail and control general expenditure, regulate consumption and direct efforts to improve the state of public institutions, enhance their productive capabilities, increase agricultural and fisheries production and pay special attention to national exports.

At its next meeting, the Political Bureau will continue to discuss a number of other measures connected with the economic and financial problem.

The brother ministers of finance; planning; industry; and trade and supply and the governor of the Bank of Yemen participated in the meeting.

Soviet Trade Official Arrives in Aden 16 Jul

GF161654 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Aden, 16 Jul (WAKH) — The Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade and his accompanying delegation arrived here today on a several days visit to the Yemen Democratic Republic.

Radio Aden said that the Soviet delegation will have talks with Yemeni officials and sign a trade exchange agreement between the two countries for the next five years.

A number of economic cooperation protocols will be signed during the visit.

Deputy Foreign Minister Departs for Nicaragua

GF151354 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah left Aden this morning for Nicaragua to represent our country in the festivities of the 7th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

ANA has learned that Brother 'Imayah is carrying a written message from Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, to Comrade Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Executive Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

YAR

Libyan People's Congress Delegation Arrives

GF151850 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress, arrived in Sanaa this evening. He is leading a large delegation from the General People's Congress and committees in fraternal Libya on a visit to our country that will last several days. During this visit the delegation will attend the convocation of branch conferences of the General People's Congress. [passage omitted]

'Abd al-Majid: Lebanese Must Decide Own Destiny

NC181014 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0905 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Beirut, 18 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has urged all parties to act so that the Lebanese may determine their destiny on their own without foreign intervention. He declared that Egypt regards President Amin al-Jumayyil as the legitimate representative of the Lebanese. This came in a statement by Dr 'Abd al-Majid in Paris to the Lebanese newspaper *Al-Nahar* published today.

Asked about Syria's recent military entry into Beirut, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: I leave it to our Lebanese brothers to decide what they consider appropriate, without Egypt interfering in their affairs.

He denied that any meetings have been held recently between Syrian and Egyptian figures. He said: There has been no official or unofficial contact between Egypt and Syria and I see no possibility of this happening at present.

Mubarak Reportedly To Visit U.S. After Europe

JN171327 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Dubayy, 17 Jul (WAM) — The newspaper *Al-Bayan* stated that Egyptian President Husani Mubarak will pay a brief visit to the United States following his current tour of Rome, Paris, London, and Bonn. Citing an Egyptian diplomatic source in London, the paper said today that the Egyptian president's talks with the Western leaders will focus on two major topics: the economic situation in Egypt and the Middle East crisis.

The paper said that the Egyptian president will present to U.S. President Ronald Reagan new ideas for a solution based on recent developments, such as Jordanian-Palestinian relations, the call for convening an Arab summit, and the announcement by some Palestinian officials regarding their readiness to establish a confederation between Egypt and the proposed Palestinian entity in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Coverage of Mubarak Visit to Italy, France, UK, FRG

For reportage on the visit to Italy, France, the United Kingdom, and the FRG by President Husni Mubarak, including his talks with Italian Prime Minister Craxi, French President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, see the 18 July Italy section, 17 July France section, 18 July United Kingdom section, and 18 July Federal Republic of Germany section of the Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Informed Sources: Three Italian Terrorists Arrested

WA171521 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 5-11 Jul 86 p 21

[Text] Informed sources in Cairo mentioned that at the end of the 5-day visit to Egypt of Luigi Scalfaro, Italian interior minister, three members of an Italian terrorist group were arrested by the Egyptian security apparatus. Two of them were arrested in a furnished apartment in the Garden City district of central Cairo. They had a locally made bomb, two pistols equipped with silencers, and a light machine gun in their possession. The third was arrested in the Al-Anfushi area of Alexandria in the company of a scoundrel with a dangerous record, who specializes in hiring himself out to others in matters of revenge and murder in exchange for a set fee.

Sources said that Egyptian Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr had requested that the security agencies impose the utmost secrecy on the arrest of the three Italians and on obtaining confessions from them concerning the nature of the missions they were assigned to carry out in Egypt and the organization for which they work.

Security sources said that the first indications of the three Italians' confessions are that they were not alone in Egypt, but that there were six others from the same terrorist organizations who had succeeded in entering Egypt via Alexandria harbor. The security agencies are currently combing furnished apartments, hotels, and public places, searching for the others. Security officials in Alexandria harbor are carrying out extensive investigations to determine responsibility for the failure of the security agencies inside the harbor to expose the identities of the Italian terrorists and to arrest them for attempting to enter the country.

The sources added that Maj Gen Zaki Badr, Egyptian minister of the interior, submitted to the Italian interior minister on his visit to Egypt — during which a protocol was signed on security cooperation between Egypt and Italy regarding fighting terrorism and another regarding the exchange of criminals and terrorists between the two countries — the results of the investigations of the three Italian terrorists. The security agencies determined that there was a strong relationship between their presence in Egypt and the occurrence of a number of consecutive events accompanying their arrival, including a satchel charge explosion in a warehouse belonging to the Bank of America on Qasr al-Nil Street, the crash of an Egyptian plane belonging to Sinai Air, and the explosion of a time bomb in the Sayyidah Zaynab residential quarter.

The sources indicated that the three Italian terrorists still have not made any confessions of responsibility for the events which Cairo witnessed at the time of their arrival in Egypt.

19 Arab, African Delegations To Attend NDP Congress

NC171644 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1443 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jul (MENA) — Delegations from 19 Arab and African states will attend the fourth general congress of the NDP, which begins Sunday morning, 20 July, and runs for 3 days.

These delegations, which began arriving today and will continue to do so until the congress opens, include representatives from political parties and popular organizations in these countries.

The Arab states scheduled to attend include Sudan, which will be represented by a delegation comprising six political parties —

Al-Ummah, the Democratic Unionist Party, the National Unionist Party, the Islamic Front, the Political Grouping for Southern Sudan, and the Sudanese African Congress Party. Representatives from four political parties make up the Moroccan delegation. The other Arab states that will be present at the congress are Iraq, Algeria, Tunisia, the YAR, and Somalia.

India will be there in its capacity as the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

Eleven African states will also send representatives to the congress. These nations are: Tanzania, Senegal, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Burundi, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, the Congo, and the Ivory Coast.

Kamal al-Shadhili, the NDP's assistant secretary general, has announced that simultaneous translation equipment has been installed in one of the conference halls. This will make it easier for the Arab and African delegations to participate in the discussions of the Committee for Special Relations, which will take place in the evening of 20 July and the morning of 21 July. Al-Shadhili noted that the leaders of the Egyptian opposition parties have been invited to attend the opening sesion.

Reportage on Turkish Trade Delegation's Visit

Cooperation Protocol Signed

JN171836 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jul (INA) — Iraq and Turkey signed a protocol here tonight for promoting trade and economic relations within the framework of enhancing and expanding relations between the two neighborly countries.

The protocol was signed on the Iraqi side by Abu Talib 'Abd al-Muttalib al-Hashimi, Trade Ministry under secretary and deputy chairman of the Iraqi side of the Iraqi-Turkish Joint Committee for Economic, Trade, and Technical Cooperation. It was signed on the Turkish side by Dr Ekrem Pakdemirli, Turkish treasury and foreign trade under secretary and deputy chairman of the Turkish side of the committee.

The heads of the two sides exchanged cordial speeches stressing the strength of bilateral economic and trade cooperation ties and the spheres for promoting them.

Delegation Departs

JN180907 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 18 Jul (INA) — A Turkish delegation led by Dr Ekrem Pakdemirli, treasury and foreign trade under secretary and deputy chairman of the joint Iraqi-Turkish Committee for Economic, Trade, and Technical Cooperation, concluded a visit to Iraq and left Baghdad for home today. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,284

JN171709 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jul 1986

[Communique No 2,294 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 July 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on Iraqi revolution anniversary] The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today.

1. With overwhelming superiority, our gigantic Air Force continues to deal successful blows against the enemy's vital targets, resources, and supplies. The brave eagles launched a new raid on Khark Island installations at 1028 [0628 GMT] today, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze. The hero eagles then returned safely and triumphantly to the homeland in God's care.

2. In the continuation of its mission to deprive the suspect despots of their resources and supplies, our brave Navy — with its daring naval units — carried out a bold raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 0120 today, scoring an accurate and effective hit. The zealous lions of the sea then returned safely and triumphantly to base in God's care.

3. The brave cavaliers of the helicopter gunships carried out 10 combat missions today during which they delivered destructive strikes against enemy concentrations, equipment, and weapons. They then returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. In a new desperate attempt to approach our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector, the enemy sent a force estimated at two infantry companies. The brave corps soldiers confronted the force with all types of weapons. Splendidly supported by artillery, our men crushed the attempt and destroyed the bulk of the enemy force while the remaining few fled the battlefield. In other areas in this sector, one tank, one mortar, one vehicle, and one heavy machine gun were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed.

5. A force from our loyal fighters in the I Army Corps northern sector raided enemy positions facing it. In a brave assault, the force stormed the enemy positions and clashed with the enemy, killing four, wounding others, and seizing two Kalashnikov rifles, one GC rifle, and one revolver. Our fighters then returned safely to base, praise be to God.

6. To exhaust the enemy and destroy its personnel, weapons, and equipment, our units on the VII Army Corps front opened concentrated artillery and tank fire on enemy areas, destroying three shovels [preceding word in English], killing seven soldiers, destroying one machine gun and killing its operators, destroying three machine gun emplacements and two infantry positions and killing some scoundrels in them, and destroying two ammunition dumps and one observation post and its occupants.

7. Sixteen enemy soldiers were killed or wounded, two observation posts were destroyed, and 4 Kalashnikov rifles, 2 RPG-7 launchers, one PKT machine gun, and a quantity of other equipment was seized in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

8. One tank was destroyed and one of its men was killed, and three Kalashnikov rifles, two radio sets, two RPG-7 launchers, one medium-caliber machine gun, and a quantity of other equipment was seized in the V Army Corps northern sector.

9. The forces of the suspect vagabonds ruling in Iran shelled the Abu Al-Khasib district with long-range artillery, wounding five civilians, including four children, and demolishing one house.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 July 1986

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN181141 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jul (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes launched a new raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast and scored an accurate, effective hit at 0045 today [2045 GMT 17 July]. Announcing this, a military spokesman said that all Iraqi planes returned safely to base.

Commander Praises Naval Force's Strength, Actions

JN180724 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jul (INA) — A senior military commander has said that the Iraqi naval force posesses enough weapons to implement its combat operations against the Iranian forces and to develop these operations from technical and strategic viewpoints. Staff Rear Admiral 'Abd Muhammad 'Abdallah, commander of the naval force and coastal defense, said in a statement published in *Al-Jumhuriyah* today that Iraq has not employed new weapons but has developed the use of its weapons effectively on both the tactical and strategic levels to inflict as much damage as possible on the Iranian regime's economic interests, on which this regime relies to prolong the war.

'Abdallah described the development of the naval force and coastal defense forces as both a quantitative and qualitative stride forward. He said that the size and armaments of the Iraqi Navy make it one of the advanced navies and place it in a leading position among Third World navies. He noted that over the past 2 months the Iraqi Naval Force hit 20 oil tankers near Khark Island — that is, one tanker every 3 days — and directed effective, accurate blows to Iranian oilfields and ports. He said that, in addition to the damaged oil fields, the Iranians have lost 102 oil tankers and 104 commercial ships that cost Iran $4 billion.

In conclusion, the commander asserted that despite their small size the Iraqi naval force and Coastal Defense Forces con-stitute a big problem for Iran because they have inflicted great losses on the Iranian regime and imposed abject defeats on the Iranian Navy.

Friendship Delegation Meets With Soviet Official

JN171215 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jul (INA) — Minister of Local Government 'Adnan Dawud Salman, head of the Iraqi delegation to the celebrations of the Iraqi-Soviet friendship days, met here today with Yevgeniy Vyacheslavovich Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. During the meeting, Ivanov affirmed the Soviet Union's desire to promote and entrench the existing bonds of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union in the service of the two peoples' interests. He denounced the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, affirming its futility because it harms not only Iraq and Iran but international peace and security as well.

Reportage on Bahraini Commerce Minister's Visit

Minutes of Cooperation Signed

JN171937 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The minutes of the meeting between the Jordanian and Bahraini sides concerning various fields of cooperation between the two fraternal countries was signed at the Ministry of Industry and Trade today. The minutes, which were signed by Habib Ahmad al-Qasim, Bahraini minister of commerce and agriculture, and Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade, stipulate an increase in the volume of trade and the encouragement and promotion of the exportation of Jordanian agricultural products to Bahrain, especially after the inauguration of the land bridge linking Bahrain with Saudi Arabia.

The two sides agreed to study the establishment of a joint company for the production of chemical fertilizers in Bahrain becauseof the availability of phosphate raw material in Jordan and of ammonia and energy in Bahrain. In the agricultural field, the two sides agreed to work to consolidate bilateral cooperation in the agricultural field, as well as the training of Bahraini cadres in the areas of greenhouses, irrigation, combating agricultural pests, marketing, and providing Bahrain with its sapling, plant, and flower needs. This is in addition to benefitting from the regulations and laws providing incentives in Jordan for Arab investors in the agricultural field. It was also agreed to promote cooperation in the tourist field, as well as the exchange of expertise.

Meets King Husayn, Departs

JN171551 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Habib Ahmad al-Qasim, Bahraini minister of commerce and agriculture, at the Royal Hashemite Court at noon today. Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply, and the Bahraini ambassador in Amman also attended the meeting.

Habib Ahmad al-Qasim, Bahraini minister of commerce and agriculture, left Amman this evening after a 5-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. He also held talks with Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply; Ahmad Dakhqan, minister of agriculture; and a number of other officials on bolstering and promoting economic relations between the two fraternal countries in all fields.

In a predeparture statement to the *Jordanian News Agency*, Al-Qasim said that his visit to Jordan and his meetings with Jordanian officials were successful and fruitful. These meetings, he said, were crowned by meeting His Majesty King Husayn whose directives had an effective impact on us and will give us a strong push to work for bolstering firm economic relations between the two countries.

Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply; Muhammad al-Saqqaf, the ministry's under secretary; and the Bahraini ambassador in Amman saw the Bahraini commerce minister off at the airport.

Expatriates Conference Ends, Issues Communique

JN171954 Amman Television Service in English
1900 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The second Jordanian expatriates conference has wound up its 4-day session with resolutions and recommendations designed to bolster the expatriates' links with their home country and strengthen the national economy. A communique summing up these recommendations and resolutions also voiced the expatriates' total support for his majesty the king's leadership and their pride in his efforts for ending differences among Arab countries and unifying Arab stands.

The communique expressed gratitude for Jordan's decision to maintain an open bridges policy with the occupied Arab territories with the aim of supporting the Palestinian people's steadfastness in the face of Israeli plans to uproot them from their homeland.

The expatriates voiced their appreciation of the government for implementating the resolutions of the first expatriates conference held in Amman last summer and for creating an opportune climate for facilitating expatriates investments in the kingdom. The communique underlined the importance of holding expatriates conferences on a regular basis to strengthen bonds among expatriates themselves and between them and their home country. It also stressed the need for establishing special funds for the welfare of expatriates abroad and supported current efforts aimed at forming housing associations in coordiantion with the housing corporation to provide homes for expatriates here in Jordan.

The communique urged all expatriates to buy bonds issued by the Central Bank of Jordan for the sake of helping finance development projects in the Kingdom. The communique expressed total support for a recommendation calling for the establishment of a 100-million-dinar holding company and urged expatriates to take necessary measures to bring this company into being as soon as possible.

The communique also called on the government to take appropriate measures ensuring the expatriates' participation in the country's general election through Jordanian Embassies abroad.

Minister of Labor and Social Development Khalid al-Haj Hasan, who chaired the conference, delivered the closing address in which he said that the resolutions and recommendations reflected the expatriates aspirations and were in line with the Jordanian policies and plans for strengthening the national economy and maintaining the strongest links with Jordanians employed abroad. He voiced appreciation to all departments and institutions which helped to make this conference a success.

Paper Claims U.S. 'Wastes' Peace Opportunities

JN120709 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Jul 86 pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "U.S. Policy and Wasting Peace Opportunities"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has presented nothing positive in its rejection of the call renewed by Presidents Gorbachev and Mitterrand to achieve peace in the Middle East. This rejection represents a continuation of the U.S. policy aimed at handling the issue separately and imposing its hegemony over the future of the region.

The strange thing is that U.S. policy has learned nothing from its continued failures in achieving these objectives. The international community would not accept the authorization of the United States to tackle the issue of peace in the area in accordance with its calculations. This is in addition to the fact that the U.S. attempts to impose hegemony have always been strongly rejected by all peoples in the area.

Thus, U.S. policy did not hesitate to place obstacles in the way of the Soviet-French call for reactivating the peace process. Consequently, U.S. policy would not hesitate to increase the feelings of despair and frustration in the area.

Undoubtedly, that negative [U.S.] policy is aserious practice that leads to and encourages violence. That policy also undermines U.S. credibility and proves that U.S. claims about its concern to move toward peace and away from violence in the region are throwing dust in the eyes of the people.

Hence, it is obvious that the U.S. Administration is adopting a planned policy to waste peace opportunities in the region, hoping that the current Arab situation will result in Arabs' capitulation and that the passing of time will enable Israel to devour the occupied territory together with the cause.

That U.S. policy has another objective which is as serious as the first; namely, to embarrass the Arab leaders in front of their people. Therefore, in light of their pan-Arab responsibilities, Arab leaders are urged to meet at the summit level to confront the challenges threatening all Arabs, particularly because the convocation of a summit under these circumstances should rise above any party's preconditions.

AL-DUSTUR Calls U.S., UK Area Stands 'Regrettable'

JN120759 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 12 Jul 86 pp 1, 25

[Editorial: "Avoiding the International Responsibility"]

[Text] It was not surprising to see Israel immediately reject the Soviet proposal on convening a conference attended by the five permanent UN members to discuss the issue of achieving peace in the Middle East, because Tel Aviv has always rejected all peace initiatives and proposals to achieve a fair settlement of the conflict that has been waged in the area for many decades.

Nevertheless, it is really regrettable to see the United States and Britain follow Israel's stand toward this proposal, which can place international responsibility for the Middle East within its correct framework because the five countries that issued the Security Council resolutions are responsible for implementing those resolutions.

We do not believe that an exchange of opinions between the most important capitals in the world regarding an area of severe tension that is threatening security and peace in the world deserves such an automatic rejection — not from Israel, which rejects all peace calls, but from the capitals of big powers such as Washington and London that assume great responsibilities for international security and peace issues because those capitals, which are largely familiar with the regional isues, realize as we in the Middle East realize that the forseeable future of the crisis developments resulting from the Israeli occupation of Arab territory hides a number of grave dangers that will affect this region and the entire world.

Hence, we can only understand such a stand by the United States and Britain as encouragement for Israel to continue its stubbornness and refusal to search for peace opportunities and ignorance by two big Western capitals of the severe dangers entailed in the existing situation in this area which, is a victim of international polarization.

We believe all of the reasons and motives behind the U.S. and British stands rejecting the Soviet proposal are excuses to avoid the large international responsibilities for peace in the Middle East; we also believe that such stands, which lack wisdom and farsightedness, will encourage Israeli extremism and the policies of expansion, and the imposition of facts through armed force. Sooner or later, this will lead to the outbreak of a new bloody war that will endanger the interests of all parties.

Sham'un Comments on Khaddam's Remarks in Paris

NC171915 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Reacting to remarks by Syrian Vice President Khaddam, former President Camille Sham'un said that Khaddam's statement contravenes the Constitution. Sham'un declared: We are not surprised by this statement. The official who made it has deliberately ignored and flouted Lebanese laws and regulations ever since he began dealing with the Lebanese crisis.

Sham'un said: Khaddam has sought and is still seeking to destroy the legal Lebanese institutions. He has also directly and indirectly incited certain parties to strike at these institutions and at Lebanese officials, to paralyze them and render them ineffective. Whatever he may say to justify the presence of Syrian forces in Beirut or to give them a facade of legality, he cannot obliterate the facts. The Syrian military presence, whatever the justifications, is a violation of national sovereignty, because it has not been approved by the legitimate authorities. The legitimate authorities have declared that the entry of Syrian forces into West Beirut took place without their knowledge and was not coordinated with the competent military authorities. On 1 September 1983 the Lebanese state officially requested the Arab League to terminate the mission of the Arab Deterrent Forces. The Syrian presence contravenes Arab and UN resolutions, particularly Resolutions 425, 508, and 509, which provide for the legitimate Lebanese forces to extend their authority throughout Lebanon.

Sham'un said that approval by the Lebanese prime minister or any other minister of the entry of the Syrian forces cannot nullify the resolutions of the UN, not to mention those of the Arab summit. We tell Khaddam that the Syrian presence in West Beirut or anywhere else in Lebanon is illegal and unlawful.

Sham'un asked in what capacity the French Government had made a decision binding on Lebanon, assuming such a decision had been made, as Khaddam had implied. Sham'un said that we call on the French Government to clarify Khaddam's remarks. We would also like to know whether there is any truth in the report of a Syrian-French agreement, and whether any solution can be reached in the absence of consultations with the Lebanese Government as represented by the Council of Ministers, headed by the president of the republic. We would also like to ask the French Government for its views on such a statement made in Paris on Lebanon, a friendly country which has long-standing and close links with France.

Lebanese Forces Reject Remarks

NC171925 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Responding to Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's remarks, an official source in the Lebanese Forces has made the following declaration:

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's statement contains political, constitutional, and legal fallacies that are intended to alter and distort the facts before the people and to serve Damascus' interests and presence in Lebanon. In order to reveal the truth to world, Arab, and local opinion, and to explain the reality of the Syrian presence in Lebanon, the Lebanese Forces state the following:

1. The Syrian vice president's comment that the presence of his country's forces in Lebanon is legitimate is untrue; the Syrian forces lost their legitimacy when they deviated from their duties as part of the Arab Deterrent Force, which have contained only Syrian units since 1979. The Syrian forces officially lost their legal status in September 1982, when the Lebanese Government refused to submit a request to the Arab League for the renewal of the Arab Deterrent Force mandate. The same was true in September 1983 when the Lebanese Government sent a written message to the Arab League asking for an end to the Syrian presence and the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon. Consequently, the Syrians lost their Lebanese and Arab sanction and became a status quo force devoid of legality.

2. Khaddam's remark that the Lebanese prime minister represents the legitimate government in Lebanon is a constitutional and political heresy, as the Constitution stipulates that the president is the decisionmaking authority. The ministers cannot make decisions outside the cabinet. The political heresy lies in the fact that he contravenes several statements by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. In 1976, Al-Asad affirmed that the Syrian units were at the Lebanese president's disposal, and that they would withdraw from the country at his request. The statement about the legality of the prime minister and defense minister is a clear attempt to divide the legitimate government between the president and the prime minister. It is also a prelude to the elimination of what remains of the Lebanese state's legitimacy in order to control it.

3. The poor security conditions that prevailed in West Beirut and which Khaddam mentions are the result of Syrian intervention in Lebanese affairs. Syria has attempted and is still attempting to create a state of chaos by fanning sectarian and religious disputes. This sets the stage for intervention under the pretext of maintaining security. At this point, we recall the events that occurred in West Beirut on 6 March 1984, which were directly supported by Damascus. As a result, the army was fragmented and its security role was hindered. This caused religious discord among the Muslims in West Beirut and the Syrian Army used the ensuing chaos as a pretext to intervene.

4. Khaddam said that the Syrian Army does not need permission from anyone to enter Lebanon. This is true of an occupying army of superior strength that employs the logic of force in its relations with Lebanon. We would like to ask his excellency the vice president why he does not use this logic with the great powers, particularly since one aim of his ongoing visit to France is to ensure an international excuse for interference in Lebanese affairs at the expense of Lebanon's sovereignty and independence. His talk about the legality of the so-called ministerial committee and of his country's presence in Lebanon reminds us of the legality of the Nazi presence in France during World War II and the legitimacy of the Vichy government. Since the resistance of the Free French led to France's liberation from the Nazi occupiers, we are confident that the Lebanese resistance, which

defends our sovereignty and independence, will eventually free Lebanon from all forms of occupation.

Syria's Kan'an on Extension of Security Plan

NC171828 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, said this evening that the security plan comes in response to the wishes of a community living through an ordeal. Our people in East Beirut, he added, are suffering, and they need an authoritative form of security.

When asked if there were plans to extend the security program to East Beirut, Kan'an replied: If they call on us to do so, we will.

As to whether the request should be made by the leaders in East Beirut, Kan'an noted: We have no objection to satisfying the wishes of the community.

Beirut Force Commander Notes Security Improvement

NC171954 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel Muhammad Farshukh, commander of the West Beirut regular force, has described the progress made in the implementation of the security plan as excellent. He affirmed that the 17 days since the plan was put into effect have been highly successful. Col Farshukh denied that the regular force is facing any significant difficulties in carrying out its mission. He pointed out that all the parties have cooperated to a great extent. The removal of obstructions and the clearance and opening of the streets have eased the traffic crisis and enabled the citizens to breathe freely.

Asked why obstructions had not been removed from around the houses of certain leaders, he said: Ministers Junblatt and Birri have insisted on arranging for their removal themselves. Minister Junblatt even stressed that he no longer wants protection.

Birri Interview on Syrian Presence, Ties With PLO

PM171412 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 18 Jul 86 pp 12-14

[Interview with Nabih Birri, minister of justice and hydroelectric resources and Amal Movement leader, by Shirbil Zughayb in Beirut; date not given]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the announcement of the security plan for West Beirut nobody was expecting it to succeed. West Beirut's political and military leaderships stood firmly and strongly behind this plan, forcing all its cadres to comply with it under the threat of punishment.

Minister Nabih Birri has thrown all his weight behind the success of the plan and behind the termination of the war in the camps that has been raging between the Palestinians and the Amal Movement.

In his comprehensive interview with *Al-Hawadith* Minister Birri laid all his cards on the table, beginning with the well-known 6 February uprising, the camps war, the West Beirut incidents leading to the [Damascus] tripartite agreement, and ending with his proposal that the presidential term be shortened from 6 to 4 years while giving the president the opportunity to nominate himself before the Chamber of Deputies for a second term.

At the beginning of the interview I told Minister Birri: Syria has thrown all its weight behind ensuring the success of the security plan for Beirut to the point that it has directly taken part in implementing it. Was the Syrian stand on this matter dictated by the necessities of the situation in Beirut or of the regional situation?

Birri: Syria's concern with Lebanon is not new; it has existed since the beginning of the Lebanese crisis. We all recall that since the Riyadh summit in 1976 and the entry of the Arab Deterrent Force [ADF] into Lebanon, this force did not consist of Syrian troops only but also of other Arab troops. We then saw how all the non-Syrian forces began withdrawing gradually and only the Syrian forces remained in the field.

Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, the multinational forces also entered Beirut but, for a variety of reasons, they too withdrew and only the Syrian forces remained in Lebanon.

There is no doubt that the security situation in West Beirut has seriously deteriorated recently. The reasons for the deterioration in Beirut were due to regional and international interference, particularly following the outbreak of the situation in the camps and the interference by 'Arafat with the aim of returning to Lebanon and undermining Resolution 425 in southern Lebanon. This had adverse effects on Beirut as well as on the Islamic and nationalist fronts. As you know, we went to Damascus as part of the Islamic leadership in order to deal with the situation. The consensus of view was that security inside the camps is part of Beirut's security and vice versa. It was agreed that Syrian assistance be requested in order to stop the bloodshed that has been affecting the allies more than the foes. The result is what we see today, which is satisfactory to everybody.

I believe that our first duty in this respect is to express thanks [to Syria].

Al-Hawadith: It is said that a large number of Syrian troops have entered Beirut under the pretext of helping to implement security. Was this entry part of the ADF arrangements in Lebanon? What was the U.S. and Israeli reaction to the Syrian forces' return to Beirut?

Birri: To say that the Syrian Army entered Beirut in large numbers is incorrect, though we wish the ADF [Syrian forces] would return to Beirut and its suburbs and to all the Lebanese areas. This is because it is impossible, I repeat impossible, to restore Lebanese accord and to collect the arms [from the fighters] except with the help of these forces because even the fighters themselves wish there were a real deterrent force that would disarm them.

We are now fully convinced that without agreement among the Lebanese themselves and without the presence of an Arab side, particularly the Syrian side, there is no way that the war can be stopped. The solution in Lebanon could only be based on two principles: political accord and ending the war. If political accord requires agreement among the Lebanese, stopping the war requires Syrian intervention because no Lebanese force can do so. The Lebanese Army cannot control the Lebanese forces in the eastern area, let alone control everybody else.

With regard to the U.S. and Israeli reaction to the ADF's return to Beirut, there is no doubt that international equations counterbalance one another. As far as we are concerned, what matters to us first and foremost is Lebanese sovereignty; it will decide which party is suitable for bringing things under control. I believe that there is no disagreement among the Lebanese over the Syrian role in this regard. Therefore, this is not the concern of the United States and much less of Israel, which is the enemy of Lebanon.

Al-Hawadith: A leading cabinet minister says that among the reasons for Syria's taking matters into its own hands in Beirut is the continuing disagreement among its allies and its inability to settle this disagreement. A second reason is that some political arrangements in the Middle East are underway to which Syria wishes to devote itself. Is this true?

Birri: This is largely true.

Al-Hawadith: Certain political quarters believe that the Beirut security plan is only a temporary truce, the purpose of which is to enable political leaderships in West Beirut to fight the battle of bringing down the president of the republic.

Birri: The battle of bringing down the president of the republic has been going on for a long time. What is now being proposed is to shorten the presidential term of office. I put forward this proposal 2 years ago.

With regard to the claim that the Beirut security plan is a truce, I assure you, at least on behalf of the Amal Movement, if not on behalf of more than that, that what has happened in West Beirut is a final and irrevocable decision. The decision by Amal to quit playing a security and military role in West Beirut is final and irrevocable. This is because what is required is not to score victory in Beirut but rather to score victory for Beirut. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: You said that what is required is to shorten the president's term of office, despite the fact that constitutionally and legislatively this is not possible now, but would be possible in the event of resignation. But President al-Jumayyil reiterated and emphasized more than once that he will not resign. How can the term of office practically be shortened?

Birri: If the president of the republic resigns, there will no longer be a need to shorten the term of office. Resignation would be a volountary action by the president. As for shortening the term of office, it would be a forced legal and constitutional process. If the Chamber of Deputies approves with the necessary majority a bill making the presidential term of office 4 years instead of 6, while giving the president the right to nominate himself for a second term, President Amin al-Jumayyil, through such a law, would be giving the Lebanese the opportunity to choose between getting rid of him 2 years before the expiry of his present term or renewing his term for another 4 years, in which case he would be gaining 2 additional years. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Supposing that this will actually happen and that President al-Jumayyil's term of office will end in the coming September, are you in favor of a Maronite presidential candidate? In other words, who would be your nominee?

Birri: I am in favor of a Lebanese candidate for the presidency, although so far I have not heard that a Muslim has nominated himself for the post. I do not wish anybody to exploit this situation by claiming that I am seeking the presidency. It is a known fact that I am against sectarianism in any post and I am not a presidential candidate, despite what is being said about the nomination of Nabih Birri and the Shi'ah in Lebanon. Had the president really worked for the unity of Lebanon, we would not have reached the point where we have to call for shortening the presidential term of office. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Yasir 'Arafat offered to send an envoy to meet with you in order to discuss the question of camps. It is said that you rejected this because of Syrian reasons. Is this true?

Birri: If my statement is read correctly, then the reason for the rejection will be clear. I would like to stress that I had absolutely no talks with the Syrian brothers on this issue. As for my position of rejecting 'Arafat's policy, it is my right to do so; it is the result of his political attitude toward the Amal Movement and others.

In the first place, I was the one who proposed the idea of a meeting and not 'Arafat. I said I was quite ready to hold contacts with him or to establish close security relations with 'Arafat's people in order to maintain security in the camps if the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] were unable to put an end to this war. The response to this was a statement by Yasir 'Arafat saying that he was ready to send an envoy to meet with "Amal gangs," as he put it. Imagine yourself a person desiring negotiations and yet resorting to abusive language. Dignity compels us to reject such an answer.

Al-Hawadith: With regard to the south, there has been much talk about public or secret security arrangements with Israel. What are the outlines of these arrangements and are you as such in favor of such arrangements?

Birri: We have already adopted a clear and frank attitude toward this matter. We are against any security arrangements with Israel and we are for Resolution 425 and the armistice agreement to the last dot.

The one who has made an agreement with Yasir 'Arafat for reverting back to the pre-1982 situation is the one that wants such arrangements. I would say that the president of the republic is not uninvolved in these arrangements; he supports them. I believe that one part of the deal concluded between official Lebanon and the Palestinians is to allow these to return to Lebanon. Faruq Qaddumi, who is the Palestinian foreign minister, revealed this in his statement when he said: "We have been warmly welcomed

and we are warmly being asked to return." If this is not true, then at least an official denial should be made at the level of the [Lebanese] foreign minister or the presidential spokesman. This has not happened. Even some foreign magazines confirmed that an agreement has taken place between the president of the republic and Yasir 'Arafat. The agreement covers not only Lebanese and Palestinian affairs, but also security arrangements. I believe that nationalist resistance is the real trump card to abort such arrangements and any other arrangements that are contrary to Resolution 425.

Al-Hawadith: The renewal of the UN Emergency Forces' mandate in southern Lebanon is due soon. There is talk about the United States making its approval of the renewal dependent on understanding with Israel.

Birri: The United States cannot stand against Resolution 425. If it does, it will be violating all UN resolutions. And if it wants to be shown a certain reasonableness it cannot stand against this resolution, which it endorsed in the first place. For some time it has been financing the UN forces in southern Lebanon. Recently it has promised to pay the portion it had cut from the budget it allocated for these forces.

Recently there has been remarkable development as a result of the positive attitude by the Soviet Union, which announced its readiness to participate in these forces. There is talk now about the possibility of China and the socialist countries participating in the UN forces. I believe that there is a real opportunity for Israel to withdraw completely from southern Lebanon by implementing Resolution 425 rather than withdrawing under nationalist resistance pressure. This would be as a result of an international consensus to implement the resolution and of French pressure, for which we are thankful. We are equally thankful for the new Soviet attitude. [passage omitted]

Al-Asad Receives Former PDRY President

JN171556 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received former PDRY President Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at noon today.

Khaddam Speaks at Paris News Conference

17 July SANA Report

JN171855 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, 17 Jul (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam held a news conference in Paris this afternoon. It was attended by several representatives of the French, Arab, and world press, television networks, and news agencies.

The vice president discussed several Arab and international affairs, and explained Syria's foreign policy and its firm, principled stand toward current developments. He also viewed the results of his talks with French officials on the Middle East, the situation in Lebanon, and relations between Syria and France. He stressed that his talks were positive and successful, and expressed his satisfaction with the cordial atmosphere which permeated the talks. He said the two sides held identical views and reached common analyses and conclusions, noting that France was satisfied with Syrian efforts in Lebanon and with the security plan in west Beirut.

Regarding bilateral relations, Khaddam said: Relations between Syria and France are historical and we discussed ways to bolster them in the various fields. Khaddam then discussed Syria's foreign policy toward several Arab and international affairs and said: We are an Arab country that was exposed to an Israeli aggression. Israel occupied part of our territory and we have special responsibilities toward the Palestine question. We are calling for a just and comprehenisve peace in the Middle East that guarantees Israel's full withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's national legitimate rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on their land.

The vice president added: Peace in the Middle East is an urgent international need and we stressed that peace should be just and comprehensive. We will resist partial solutions and separate deals. He who believes that partial solutions are a step toward peace must be deluded. Khaddam said that Syria is a nonaligned country which has struggled for a world peace that achieves justice and security for all and eliminates threats and wars.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, the vice president said that Syria has exerted large efforts both in the past and present to safeguard national unity in Lebanon; prevent partition; achieve national reconciliation, justice, and equality for all the Lebanese; and keep Lebanon an Arab country. He added that President Hafiz al-Asad is giving the greatest attention to the Lebanese question and is following the situation in Lebanon closely because of its extreme importance and because of the nature of relations between the two sisterly countries.

Regarding the Western hostages held in Lebanon, the vice president said: Syria has exerted large, intensive efforts to release the hostages because it considers this affair a humanitarian issue and because such matters cannot serve any cause. He added that Syria will continue its efforts in this regard and that President Hafiz al-Asad has instructed the Syrian forces in Lebanon to redouble their efforts for the sake of ensuring the hostages' release.

18 July Report

JN180615 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Paris — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has stated that Syria calls for a just, comprehensive peace in the Middle East guaranteeing full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their rights to return to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on their land. Khaddam noted that Middle East peace is an urgent international need and that peace must be just and comprehensive, affirming that Syria will resist partial solutions and separate deals. He who believes that partial solutions are a step toward peace is under an illusion, he added.

At a news conference held in Paris yesterday and attended by French, Arab, and international newspaper, television, and agency correspondents, Khaddam said: We are an Arab country that was exposed to Israeli aggression. Israel occupied part of our territory. We have special responsibilities toward the Palestinian problems.

The vice president said that his talks with French officials were positive and successful and expressed satisfaction with the cordial atmosphere that permeated the talks. He said that viewpoints of the Syrian and French sides were identical and that the two sides' analyses and conclusions were the same. He pointed out that France is satisfied with Syrian efforts in Lebanon and the security plan in West Beirut.

Speaking about Syria's foreign policy and its firm stands on the current Arab and international issues, Khaddam said: Syria is a nonaligned state. It has struggle to realize peace in the world — peace that achieves justice and security for all and rules out the possibility of threats and war.

On the Lebanese situation, Khaddam said: From the beginning of the crisis, Syria has had a clear policy. In light of this policy, we embarked on our moves in Lebanon. Our policy in Lebanon is based on many principles:

1) preserving Lebanon's territorial integrity and resisting partition;

2) effecting reconciliation among the Lebanese people to end the civil war and realize justice, equality, and security in Lebanon; and

3) preserving Lebanon as an independent Arab state and part of the Arab nation.

The vice president added: Syria has exerted immense efforts to stop the war and was able to stop it in 1976, but peace could not be realized beause it is contingent upon the Lebanese people's agreement. Syria cannot replace them. Despite all the obstacles, Syria continued to devote most of its attention to Lebanon. President Hafiz al-Asad continued to devote most of his attention and efforts to it because of the nature of the fateful, historical relations between the two countries.

Speaking about the Damascus agreement, Khaddam said: Last year, we succeeded in bringing the Lebanese sides to the negotiating table. They were able to formulate a program to end their crisis and tragedy. The vast majority of the Lebanese people supported this program but a small minority staged a military coup against the agreement on 15 January, something which hampered the peace march and the agreement.

The vice president added: We continue to believe that the Lebanese people cannot do without national reconciliation. Work should continue to stop the fighting and effect reconciliation. Syria will continue to exert its efforts in this direction.

Answering a question, Khaddam said: Syria was in West Beirut before the implementation of the security plan. What happened was that a number of Lebanese politicians met in Damascus and agreed to end armed manifestations, dissolve militias, and hand security powers over to regular Lebanese forces. These politicians requested Syria's support for these forces, provided that the forces are attached to the Lebanese prime minister and the defense minister. The Syrian Government responded to this request and increased the number of its observers in West Beirut so the security plan would be implemented properly.

On relations with President Amin al-Jumayyil and whether or not Syria has severed its relations with him completely, Khaddam said: Our relations with Lebanese figures are contingent upon these figures' commitment to the reconciliation march.

Asked about Syria's stand should battles be renewed in the camps, Khaddam said: An agreement was reached between the Palestine National Salvation Front and the Lebanese national forces on the measures necessary to stop a renewal of the battles. This agreement enjoys Lebanese politicians' support. We hope nobody will be involved in fomenting trouble. He who plays with fire might get burned fingers.

On the French hostages in Lebanon, Khaddam said: Syria exerted great, intensive efforts to bring about the hostages' release for humanitarian reasons and because it believes that keeping hostages does not serve any cause. Syria will continue to exert further efforts to reach a situation conducive to releasing the rest of the hostages. President Hafiz al-Asad has given direct orders to this effect.

Asked whether there is a connection between Syria's efforts to release the hostages and improving ties with France, Khaddam said: Relations between Syria and France are traditional and are being strengthened continuously. As for our stand on the issue of the hostages, it is a principled, humanitarian stand. There is no connection between the hostage issue and relations, whether they are good or bad. Our stand on hostages is one and the same, be they French or American hostages, because our stand is based on our cherished principles.

Asked about relations with Iraq, Khaddam said: Relations with Iraq have certain aspects. The problem between Damascus and Baghdad is unlike any other problem. Any discussion must be based on this aspect. We want amity and not war with our Iraqi brothers. When our brothers in Baghdad become convinced that they want amity, then everything will be simple. Khaddam added: In 1978 and 1979 we reached agreements with our Iraqi brothers on certain important issues, but they refused to implement them.

Answering another question, the vice president said: It was Iraq that started the war and occupied parts of Iranian territory. I do not think Iranian officials have any desire to annex Iraqi territory. Everybody knows that on the 2d day of the war we sent envoys to Arab states and Iraq in an attempt to stop the war, but our mediation was rejected. At present there is nothing new about reports on Iraq-Syria reconciliation. Whenever something occurs it will be announced.

AL-BA'TH Urges Iraqis to Rise Up Against Regime

JN180901 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0722 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Damascus, 18 Jul (SANA) -- In today's comment the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: Every Iraqi family is challenging the regime of murderers in Baghdad, because the Iraqi people are accustomed to avenging themselves and their nation on anyone who tries to stand between them and their true Arab nationalism. [passage omitted]

The paper explains that the Iraqi people's vengeance against Saddam Husayn's regime is not personal but is the vengeance of the entire Arab nation against a regime that has chosen apostasy as its course, treason as its policy, and Zionism as its ally. [passage omitted]

Al-Ba'th concludes: Thus, the uprising against the fascists dominating Iraq and its people is inevitable. The 14 July revolution anniversary is an incentive for every Iraqi to arise against those who betrayed that revolution, just as on 8 February 1963.

TISHRIN on Vinogradov's Support Statement

JN171020 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0840 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 17 Jul (SANA) — The newspaper *Tishrin* says that RSFSR Foreign Minister Vladmir Vinogradov's warning that the USSR will reply directly and strongly to any aggression against Syria is not at all isolated from Moscow's feeling and conviction that the United States and Israel are waiting for the opportunity to carry out a military aggression against Syria.

The paper explains that this Soviet warning points out a number of things. One of them is that direct Syrian assistance to Lebanon has not pleased Israel and its friends. Therefore the raids on

Lebanon's mountain region are a clear Israeli reaction to the Lebanese people's jubilation.

Tishrin adds: As for the other Soviet consideration, it can be seen in the U.S. open admission that its military forces have come close to the Libyan shores and carried out muscle- flexing operations in the Mediterranean.

The paper says: Although this Soviet stand is an indivisible part of the firm Soviet policy on national liberation movements in the world, its assertion in the current important circumstances signifies the strong ties of friendship between Syria and the USSR; the friendship which derives its considerations not only from the bilateral relations between the two countries but from all the contact points of this honest friendship in the entire Arab region [words inidstinct].

'Secret' Talks Held in Europe With Soviets

TA181054 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 18 Jul 86 p 4

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israeli and Soviet diplomats have recently been holding secret talks in European capitals. In these talks the Soviets have displayed a greater openness and desire to conduct a dialogue with Israel, but they stressed that it was still too early to speak about a resumption of diplomatic relations. According to them, conditions have not yet been created for a renewal of the bilateral relations which were severed in 1967 after the 6-day War.

A senior political source in Jerusalem said that the reports about a possible exchange of consular representatives between Israel and the Soviet Union and the opening of consulates are premature and do not stand a chance at present. The source added that this matter was not raised in any of the contacts held recently with Soviet diplomats. During the talks, the source noted, the Soviets did not address the importance of opening a consulate in Israel which would mediate and aid in the purchase of the quantities of wheat they buy from the United States which have greatly increased since the Chernobyl disaster.

It has been learned that after the CPSU Congress, the new Soviet regime under Mikhail Gorbachev decided on a more flexible policy toward Israel. A decision was also made to soften the tone of criticism against Israel in the Soviet press. At the same time, the Kremlin's political echelon gave East European countries permission to launch a political-economic dialogue with Israel.

In the wake of the Soviet go-ahead, contacts between Israel and Poland were held on the opening of diplomatic representations at the level of "interest officers," the lowest political echelon. A Polish Foreign Ministry delegation visited Tel Aviv where it checked out the Polish Bank which will serve as the offices of the Polish diplomatic delegation in Israel. The Israeli delegation will leave for Warsaw in order to check on the latest preparations made for the opening of the Israeli representation.

USSR Official To Visit To Survey Soviet Assets

TA180601 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 18 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] A Soviet official is soon to pay a visit to Israel in order to conduct a survey of Soviet assets throughout the country. This was reported yesterday by official sources in Jerusalem.

The Soviets possess a great deal of assets in Israel, especially buildings belonging to the Russian Orthodox Church. In earlier contacts the Soviet Union informed Israel that it wanted to conduct a thorough check of the property it owns. Israel granted the request, permitting the Soviet official to visit here.

The sources reported that the matter involves a one-time visit by a Soviet official and not the opening of a permanent Soviet consular office in Israel as yet. It is not yet known whether during his visit the official will hold talks with Israeli officials on the possibility of improving bilateral political relations.

The Foreign Ministry's deputy spokesman, Ehud Gol, said yesterday that he knows nothing about the report broadcast yesterday on the Voice of Israel about a Soviet attempt to improve ties with Israel, including the opening of a consulate here. The spokesman added that "there are no signs of such an initiative on the part of the Soviets."

Meanwhile, the contacts between the Israeli and Polish Governments are continuing on the imminent opening of "interest offices" in Warsaw and Tel Aviv.

Harif Raps Murphy Stand on Saudi Arabia

TA171135 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Jul 86 p 10

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "U.S. Self-Delusion"]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who has recently become Washington's chief envoy regarding making peace in this region or, to be more precise, making attempts to bring about a dialogue between Jordan and the Palestinians and Israel, appeared before the U.S. Congress this week to persuade it to approve the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia.

As had been expected, the U.S. diplomat lavished praise on Saudi Arabia and described it as having "assisted the peace process." It is said that his remarks were greeted somewhat scornfully, and the truth is that one cannot help but sneer at Murphy's analysis of Saudi Arabia's contribution to the peace process.

Murphy's efforts could be understood if his thesis that Riyadh "has been assisting the peace process" were merely a sales promotion gimmick. However, if Murphy and State Department officials believe in it, then there can be no greater case of self-delusion.

The United States may believe in Saudi Arabia's vital importance on the eastern side of the Persian Gulf and along the Strait of Hormuz and in the need to supply it with AWACS stemming from this belief. However, when it comes to analyzing Riyadh as a factor in the political constellation of the Middle East — and according to the concept reiterated by Murphy, as a factor contributing to peace — reality proves the extent to which Middle East policymakers in Washington are out of it.

However odd it may sound, Saudi Arabia occasionally tends to torpedo rather than promote U.S. interests in the Middle East and, consequently, the peace process. It is enough to analyze several moves made in the last few years to realize how gratuitous the "Saudi myth" Washington basks in is.

Let us take, for example, the cases Murphy mentioned in his appearance before Congress this week to persuade his audience about Saudi Arabia's contribution to the U.S. peace policy. He argued that Saudi Arabia "had pushed Jordan" into the process, in addition to having helped it financially. The truth is that Saudi Arabia objected to the Jordan-PLO agreement of February 1985 on the grounds that it might sabotage "Arab unity" and, as far as is known, it exerted pressure on Jordan not to join the peace process!

Another case cited by Murphy to praise Riyadh: Saudi Arabia paved the way for Egypt's return to the Arab League. The fact is that Saudi Arabia has refrained from renewing relations with Egypt, whereas it has renewed its diplomatic relations with Libya. Moreover, according to the British press, Al-Qadhdhafi visited Riyadh in May 1985 and while there discussed possible Saudi backing for the new regime in Sudan, which had been loosening its ties with Egypt and had been showing signs of wanting to get closer to Libya.

As a counterweight to Murphy's unfounded arguments, one can cite numerous cases of Saudi moves that clearly and evidently contradicted Washington policy. However, a few examples are enough to pull the rug from under the U.S. concept, a concept "personally" embraced by Murphy and those colleagues of his with pro-Arab tendencies, regardless of whether it is also embraced by his superiors. At the Casablanca summit in August 1985, Saudi Arabia adopted a pro-Syrian position against Jordan in the argument over Israeli-Arab relations. Saudi Arabia pressured Lebanon not to sign the agreement with Israel initiated by Secretary of State George Shultz and, what is more, threatened Lebanon with an economic and political boycott if it gave in to the United States while Riyadh itself came out in support of the Syrian occupation in Lebanon.

As for its relations with Egypt — another "client" of Washington which had joined the peace process — Saudi Arabia consistently made Egypt's return to the Arab League conditional on the abrogation of the peace treaty with Israel, and it remains opposed to the Camp David accords to this day.

And it is a well-known fact that Saudi Arabia is the biggest financial supporter of the PLO, the same PLO that pulls the strings of international terrorism in order to serve the Soviet interest, which is aimed at dealing a blow to U.S. interests, be they in Central or Latin America, the Far East, or Africa.

Perhaps Washington has no other choice and in the current regional situation Saudi Arabia is really "a strategic asset," but that is still far from saying that Saudi Arabia contributes to the peace process. Small wonder, then, that Murphy's remarks evoked sneering comments.

However, it is not the attitude toward Saudi Arabia that should worry Israel but rather the very approach by the United States to the peace process which, as has been seen on more than one occasion, lacks any sense of realpolitik and soberness.

This U.S. quality should rouse and alert policymakers in Jerusalem to signs indicating that in spite of it all, something is now afoot in the area. It suddenly turns out that Gorbachev is trying to resuscitate the old notion of an "international conference" on the Middle East (a notion Israel has in principle accepted...) with a formula that does not give rise to U.S. and Israeli opposition. And U.S. Vice President George Bush is scheduled to visit Damascus and would probably like to hear Damascus' view on the possibility of joining the peace process. In this context, it should be emphasized that Washington is increasingly realizing that no settlement can be reached in the region without the approval of Damascus.

Therefore, the U.S. position should be painstakingly analyzed in view of the emerging situation. What is relevant to this case is not this or that statement by someone like Richard Murphy, but the dangerous distortions in the shaky and unrealistic approach reflected in the assessment that Saudi Arabia is a factor assisting the peace process.

Bethlehem Mayor Says U.S. Aid 'Very Little'

JN171810 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1525 GMT 17 Jul 86

[From the "With the Events" prorgam]

[Text] A meeting was held at the Hebrew University today between U.S. Consul General Morris Draper and a large group of Palestinian and Israeli personalities. Our correspondent for West Bank and Gaza Strip affairs Ibrahim Shahid reports:

[Begin Draper recording — in English; broadcast in progress]...provided an opportunity for both Palestinians and Israelis to get their opinions off their chests and a lot of very harsh criticisms and observations... [end recording]

U.S. Consul General in Jerusalem Morris Draper says that this is an opportunity to listen to the viewpoints of Israelis and Palestinians on this important matter; that is, the U.S. aid program for the territories, as well as to refute rumors about this program which does not have political aims, although it is in line with the U.S. policy to search for peace and it is in the interest of the United States, Jordan, and Israel to work for stability and for bringing about peace. The consul general noted that the United States is now reconsidering ways to extend aid to the inhabitants of the territories with the aim of encouraging and creating sources of employment, as well as activating individual initiatives in the economic fields in the territories.

The U.S. consul general hoped that a settlement will be reached which justly meets Palestinians' legitimate aspirations and interests. Several attendees posed questions to the U.S. consul general regarding the U.S. aid program. At the end of the discussion, we met with Dr Hatim Abu Ghazalah from Gaza to hear his view of the program:

[Begin recording] [Abu Ghazalah] What is important in such programs is not the intentions expressed by the sides that extend aid. What is important is what actually takes place. What is currently taking place now does not fully please us because this prorgam is totally managed and completely dependent on what is permitted by the Israeli Defense Ministry, which runs the occupied territories.

[Ibrahim Shahid] In your opinion, does this program help?

[Abu Ghazalah] Undoubtedly, the prorgam itself may be of considerable help because it is a large prorgam of $14-16 million. This prorgam might be of much help. [end recording]

Approximately 150 personalities from the West Bank and Gaza Strip as well as Israeli personalities interested in West Bank and Gaza Strip affairs and officials from the civil administration

attended this meeting with U.S. Consul General Draper at the Hebrew University on Scopus Mountain at the invitation of the Truman Institute. It was also attended by a number of West Bank mayors, Farah al-A'raj and Jamil Sabri Khalaf, as well as Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj.

[Begin Frayj recording] U.S. Consul General in Jerusalem Morris Draper discussed U.S. aid to the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He talked with full clarity and in most of his remarks he was convincing and accurate. I believe he was very successful in delivering his speech. He said the aid now totals $14 million a year and that since 1975 the aid has reached $70 million. Although I am thankful for and appreciate this aid, I feel it is very little compared to the needs of the citizens of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. We are in need of at least $300 million in aid per year. [end recording]

Egypt's Basyuni Comments on Tabah, Regional Peace

TA180806 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Benny Morris and Yehuda Litani]

[Text] Egyptian charge d'affaires Muhammad Basyuni said yesterday that a team of Egyptian and Israeli surveyors-geographers would next week visit the Tabah area to stake out with flags the two countries' border claims. After this, delegations from the two countries, and American mediators, would put the finishing touches to the compromis, which sets out the terms of reference of the international arbitration on the border dispute. Basyuni expects that the document will be completed within two-three weeks.

The surveyors will mark out the territorial claims of the two countries with flags. These markings will then be photographed and translated into a map which will provide the international arbitrators with a precise, updated graphic display of where Israel says the border should run and where Egypt says the border should run. This will be the annex to the question in the compromis.

The surveryors, who may also be accompanied by American representatives, will also choose a site for the permanent Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) observation post in Tabah, to be activated after the arbitration begins.

Israelis, Basyuni says, just don't appreciate how important Tabah is to the Egyptians. He says that he personally is "very much upset" by the Tabah issue, "Tabah (being) so clearly Egyptian." He recalls that as a battalion commander in the Egyptian army before 1967, he used to visit Tabah. (Basyuni proudly recalls that he was a brigadier-general for eight years.)

"All the British Mandate maps place Tabah in Egypt; the 1949 Israeli-Egypt armistice maps place Tabah in Egypt; in 1957, after the Sinai Campaign, the IDF withrew from Tabah as well as form the rest of Sinai; all Israeli maps place Tabah in Egypt; and the maps accompanying the Israel-Egypt peace treaty of 1979 place Tabah in Egypt," he says.

The moment the compromis is signed, said Basyuni, an Egyptian ambassador will be restored to Tel Aviv. He said that the ambassadorship to Israel is considered "very important" by the Egyptian foreign service and that he does not know, "nobody knows," who will be appointed to the job. Basyuni has served as charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv for the past six-and-a-half years and his personal rank is ambassador.

Regarding the possibility of moving towards peace in the region without the PLO, Basyuni said that Egypt would never agree to anything that the legal leadership of the PLO had rejected.

Moreover, obliquely referring to reports that Jordan's King Husayn was bent on replacing the present PLO leadership with one more amenable to Jordanian designs, Basyuni said: "Choosing the leadership of the PLO is the right only of the Palestinians themselves."

While Egypt, as "the biggest Arab country," has a "national responsibility" to help bring about a just solution to the Palestinian problem, Cairo sees its present role as trying to "narrow the gap between Husayn and the PLO" in order to bring these two parties into the peace process, in a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Basyuni says that he personally has been "working on this problem — the Palestinian problem and its solution — for thirty years."

Basyuni believes that the signing of the Tabah arbitration compromis will contribute to a renewal of the peace momentum between Israel and its neighbours to the east. He would not commit himself on the prospect of a Peres-Mubarak summit beyond saying that the signing of the compromis will "be a good basis for a summit." Taking for granted that the summit will take place (and "before rotation"), Basyuni says that the two leaders will speak not only of bilateral problems.

Basyuni sidesteps questions about the changed prospects for the peace process after rotation, and the tack a government under Yitzhaq Shamir can be expected to take. He says that Egypt has traditionally dealt with and deals with "governments, not persons." But he quickly adds that relations between the two countries recently have been good "because Egypt feels that Peres is very keen on finding a solution to the Palestinian problem and making peace."

Turning to the recent "Gaza First" autonomy idea, Basyuni carefully attributes its origin to former Gaza mayor Rashad al-Shawwa. Al-Shawwa came to Egypt and said that the Gazans want to end the occupation, and that Gaza should be returned to Arab sovereignty as a first step to a general solution of the Palestinian problem."

Peres Prepared To Accept Basyuni as Ambassador

TA180839 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres would welcome an Egyptian decision to appoint the Egyptian attache in Israel, Muhammad Basyuni, as Egyptian ambassador to Israel after the arbitral

compromis is signed. This was explained yesterday by the Prime Minister's Office.

Following the report published yesterday by *Ha'aretz* on this matter, the Foreign Ministry reported that Israel is interested in Egypt appointing an ambassador to Israel and it is Egypt's right to decide which Egyptian diplomat will submit his credentials to the president. The Foreign Ministry sees nothing wrong in Basyuni being the ambassador.

Over a year ago, when a report was published that raised the possibility of Basyuni being appointed ambassador, senior sources from the Prime Minister's office rejected this, explaining that such a move would be aimed at lessening the importance of the matter in the eyes of the Arab countries and would enable Egypt to claim that it had actually only altered the title of its attache in Israel. Even now political sources, in private conversations, are saying that despite the fact that Basyuni is definitely acceptable and Israel has nothing against his appointment, such a move is not the same as sending an Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv to replace the ambassador who was recalled to Cairo during the Lebanon war.

Knesset Committee Tours S. Lebanon, Meets With Lahd

TA171920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Today two attempts to infiltrate car bombs into the security zone were foiled. Members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, who toured the area, heard a report on this. Afterward there was a report about another car bomber that succeeded in getting away. IDF officers told the committee members that the security doctrine is proving itself. Many attack attempts have been foiled recently in the security strip. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz accompanied the committee's tour.

[Begin recording] [Zissowitz] IDF officers painted a rosy picture to the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, who toured southern Lebanon today. The security strip is doing all that was expected of it, and even more. All the terrorist attacks break up against the security strip, by the sole power of members of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] and links with the local population, including the Shi'ites, who are in the majority, are improving. Israel's security interests and the economic interests of the inhabitants of the security strip are uniting to produce a cooperation helpful to both sides. The economic crisis is becoming worse in the north and many families are fleeing from starvation to the relatively flourishing and safe south. All the villages have filled up again with inhabitants and an increasing willingness by Druze and Shi'ite residents to joint the ASL is apparent. It is not that there are no attempted attacks, since there are 90 such attempts each month, including katyusha firings, roadside bombs, and a few infiltration attempts, but all these attempts have been foiled by ASL soldiers. These are the facts heard by the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee and almost all of them are satisfied. Knesset Member [MK] Dan Meridor, Likud, also thinks the security doctrine has not disappointed this time.

[Meridor] The Galilee's security has been reasonably safeguarded and what has been created in southern Lebanon in our relations with the local population, in the relations between the Christians and Shi'ites, as well as with the Druze, all this is a success story. It seems to me that the current reality in southern Lebanon is that southern Lebanon is the safest place in the whole of Lebanon.

[Zissowitz] In the first stop of the tour, in Marj 'Uyun north of Metulla, beyond the range of the press, the committee members met with General Antoine Lahd, the commander of the ASL. The Christian general expressed the fear that the Palestinians were becoming stronger in Sidon and gaining full control over the passes to the south. To the surprise of the committee members, Gen Lahd advised Israel to tighten links with the Druze in Lebanon. This is something new, part of the new tones being heard in the strip. Committee Member Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, who conducted the contacts with the Christians in Lebanon 10 years ago, before the Peace for Galilee campaign, and afterward established the liaison unit in southern Lebanon, is now, despite initial doubts about the establishment of the security strip, an enthusiastic supporter of the security doctrine.

[Ben-Eli'ezer] Today's tour has in fact shown me that two unbelievable achievements have been attained. One of them is an amazing operational achievement, and it is the fact that many scores of attacks have been foiled in various places in the security strip, and, for the most part, ASL personnel are the ones who did this. An even more interesting fact is that this is not as a result of direct IDF intervention, but with remote control by the IDF. Actually, in other words, if there were no security strip, the attacks would have been right in the heart of Israel, especially in the northern settlements.

[Zissowitz] IDF soldiers presented the achievements with pride: a modern hospital in Marj 'Uyun; from there they moved on via Bint Jubayl, to the new Christian port erected in Al-Naqurah by the IDF. Brigadier General Dani Rothschild, the commander of the IDF forces in southern Lebanon, emphasized that the port was built for the local population, to help it with its commerce with Beirut. He too fears a strengthening of the Palestinian grasp over the area north of the security strip.

[Rothschild] The large amounts of money the Palestinians are bringing with them when they arrive in Lebanon, against the backdrop of the serious economic situation in Lebanon, enables them to buy, quote unquote, almost any Lebanese citizen who will do their work for them in return for a payment in Lebanese pounds.

[Zissowitz] Only MK Yosi Sarid did not let the rosy colors affect his furious predictions.

[Sarid] Without taxes, almost free, we have added 200,000 Arabs to Israel's sovereign control, a phenomenon which is undesirable, in any event certainly undesirable when you add these 200,000 to all those we have in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and this is a short-term solution.

[Zissowitz] In southern Lebanon the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee heard of two failed

attempts to infiltrate car bombs into the security strip area, something that proves that in Lebanon the permanent is temporary and what is absolute is a relative matter and, particularly there, nobody can know what a new day will bring. [end recording]

Israel Appeals to IRC on PFLP Exchange of Bodies

TA172014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Israel has appealed to the International Red Cross [IRC] for further details about the proposal by the terrorist organization PFLP to return the body of IDF Sergeant Samir As'ad under certain conditions.

Military sources have told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that in the past Israel announced it would be prepared to exchange the body of an IDF soldier in return for the bodies of terrorists. They added that if the PFLP really is interested in discussing this with Israel, its personnel know how to do this through the IRC.

Finance Minister Outlines Economic Policy

TA180809 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Jul 86 p 19

[Report by finance correspondent Pinhas Landau]

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Moshe Nisim yesterday vowed to cut taxes in the next fiscal year but declared any reductions in direct taxes this year "were out of the question."

Speaking at a press conference, he pledged that the government would impose no new taxes this year, but would seek to permanently reduce employment costs through reductions in National Insurance Institute [NII] contributions by employers.

The promise to keep taxes at current levels extended to the travel tax as well. But Nisim said he favoured a change in the relative weight of the tax's two components. If the Knesset Finance Committee would take the initiative, Nisim said, he would support boosting the exit tax while cutting the 20 percent levy on tickets.

The finance minister reiterated a familiar theme of government spokesmen in recent weeks, namely that continued economy stability rested on three "no's:" No real wage increases, except where justified by productivity gains: no price rises unless justified by external factors; and no devaluation of the shekel against the dollar. He stressed that the frozen shekel rate was contingent on the first two being achieved.

In addition, Nisim said, the budget ceiling would not be raised, meaning that the over-spending of the first part of the current fiscal year would have to be made up by cuts later on.

Nisim's main thrust was directed at what he termed the "first and primary aim" for economic policy in the coming period — maintaining stability. Although he said he recognized that some sectors might have justifiable wage claims, he insisted that another year of stability was needed before the government could address them. In the interim, no wage claims would be met, as borne out by the nurses' strike.

An increase granted to one sector would trigger a spiral of wage-price rises, and renew inflation that would erode real wages. Price stability would maintain the real value of wages, thus "a zero increase is a greater increase than a wage increase," Nisim concluded.

"Our policy is to reduce employment costs, because this is the most just and healthiest way to advance the economy," the minister proclaimed.

The first stage of this policy was the 5 percent reduction in NII contributions over each of the next four months. Nisim said. He said this temporary reduction would later be made permanent, resulting in a permanent reduction in employment costs.

Nisim said the time had come to formulate a tax policy, rather than rely on the ad hoc approach of slapping taxes at random whenever budget deficits required them. Israel had one of the highest tax rates in the world and the largest number of taxes, although it also had one of the highest levels of subsidization, Nisim recalled. Reductions in taxation could come by cutting subsidies, he indicated, but real economic growth could not begin until the tax system had been reformed.

A moderate credit and interest rate policy was also a precondition for growth, the minister continued, as was a healty capital market that was not crowded out by government borrowing. [passage omitted]

Projected Annual Production of Lavi Fighter Plane

TA180900 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] will be able to produce only 10-12 Lavi planes a year if the amount of money it is able to invest in the project remains at $550 million as decided by the defense minister. This means that the number of years spent producting the Lavi will be at least doubled and the Air Force will suffer a great delay in acquiring the Lavi as a result.

This is what emerges from data presented to the defense minister at a discussion held in his office about 2 weeks ago. According to the original planning, IAI was to have produced between 24 and 30 Lavi planes during each of the production years. If the production rate is really to be 10-12 planes a year and the Air Force is to be equipped with some 210 Lavi aircraft, it will take some 20 years to produce them.

The Air Force is exhibiting concern in view of these data because of the implications this will have regarding the corp's equipment process.

Justice Minister: Shin Bet Chief Orders 'Illegal'

TA171523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The justice minister has declared that he does not plan to prevent the investigation or trial of those Shin Bet officials who were not pardoned. Minister Moda'i says that even if the Shin Bet officials acted under orders or with authorization, they are not exempt from criminal responsibility. In his opinion, the orders which the Shin Bet chief issued in the affair were illegal. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that these points are included in a reply which the justice minister gave to written questions submitted by the Citizens Rights Movement [CRM] faction in connection with the petition it submitted to the High Court of Justice.

The CRM today asked the High Court to summon Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for questioning, in order for him to present his version of the affair. The faction believes that the affidavit which the justice minister submitted to the judges does not include all the versions.

Infantry Brigade Concludes Summer Maneuvers

TA171435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The Golani Brigade today concluded its summer maneuvers with a large-scale exercise that included fighting on foot in hilly terrain and cooperation with tank and helicopter forces. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that in the maneuvers the Golani soldiers practiced different day and night combat techniques and also practiced different methods for dealing with an enemy gas attack. They also practiced modern fighting methods developed in the wake of the Lebanon war. Many senior officers observed the maneuvers, including the chief of staff, his deputy, and the commander of the Northern Command, and the officers praised the Golani Brigade's fighting skills and the combat and command skills of the officers and men.

Visit by Greek Official Expected

TA180920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The spokesman for the Greek Government has said that an official visit to Israel by a state figure from Greece is expected in the near future. The spokesman also stated in Athens that there has been an improvement in bilateral relations.

In reply to a question by our political correspondent, 'Oded Ben-'Ami, the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem said Israel has a positive view of the process to improve relations with Greece.

Briefs

Foreign Ministry Appointment — Ms Ya'el Vered was appointed assistant director general of the Foreign Ministry last week. She is the first woman to join the ministry's administrative staff, the forum which wields great influence on Foreign Ministry policy, and she will be in charge of the department dealing with UN institutions. She replaces Pinhas Eli'av, who will serve as Israel's ambassador to the UN institutions in Geneva. [Summary] *[Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Jul 86 p 9 TA]*

LIBYA

JANA Editor: U.S. Maneuvers Aim at USSR via Libya

LD171950 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Jul (JANA) — The JANA political editor has condemned the continuous maneuvers by the American forces in the Mediterranean. He said that these maneuvers are aimed at destroying the peace and stability in the region, and that they also constitute a grave danger to the peoples and countries of the Mediterranean — which the world unanimously calls to be made into a lake of peace in order to serve the whole human race because of its important strategic position in the center of the world.

The political editor stressed that the main and principal purpose of these maneuvers is to strike at the Soviet Union through the aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Janahiriyah, which is a progressive revolutionary fortress that refuses to submit to American hegemony and refuses to go along with its colonialist schemes in the Arab homeland and the African Continent.

The editor pointed out that looking at the American Administration's forces in the Mediterranean, we cannot describe it except as preparation of international public opinion for the launching of an explicit war against Moscow and wearing down the resistance and confrontation instigated by the progressive forces against the American aggressive aims in the Mediterranean region, stemming from the fact that the American maneuvers harm the interests of the European Mediterranean peoples who fully understand the meaning of stability and security in the region and who understand the dirty American role which is aimed at destroying the economic, cultural, and scientific peace and stability in the region.

At the end of his comment, JANA's political editor called on the European and Mediterranean peoples, who appreciate the dangers of the American presence in their countries, to liquidate this presence and to follow the example of the Libyan Arab people who terminated forever the presence of the American and British bases on Libyan Arab soil and the dangers which these bases constituted against their security and the security of his Mediterranean neighbors.

JANA Editor on U.S.-Egyptian Naval Maneuvers

LD181021 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Jul (JANA) — The Reagan administration has finished a new and a very aggressive chapter which continues its declared and militarily provocative policies against the Arab nation. This latest chapter endeavors to open Egyptian territories and harbors to the U.S. military concentrations and their naval units. The Kuwaiti paper *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* disclosed in a report yesterday, quoting sources at the U.S. Ministry of War [as received] and the Egyptian regime, that huge military exercises with live ammunition are to take place off the northwestern Egyptian shores as of this coming Sunday.

The paper pointed out that these excercises, in which eight U.S. naval units are taking part, will start from the Egyptian territorial waters and be carried out provocatively along Egyptian shores between Al-'Amiriyah and Matruh with the help of all naval equipment, radar, and interception equipment in use in the Egyptian regime's Navy.

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented on these reports and asserted: It is a disgrace beyond all disgrace upon the Arab masses in Egypt; the disgrace can only be purged by blood, he affirmed. He added that the Egyptian regime, by perpetration of this ugly crime in daylight, is heaping scorn on the Egyptian people that is beyond all political considerations. JANA's Arab affairs editor stated that as result of Egypt's defeat and its total capitulation to the Zionist entity, the Arab scene has hitherto witnessed a Zionist boisterousness and an unprecedented and condensed crusading compaign, during which the Golan Heights and Jerusalem were occupied, the Iraqi nuclear reactor was hit, Lebanon was invaded, Judaizing operations were carried out in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the new crusaders launched a barbarous aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah on the 15th of the month Al-Tayr [April] last.

The Arab affairs editor affirmed that the agent Egyptian regime alone bears the historical responsibility for the humiliating state in which the Arab homeland finds itself today, for it was the Egyptian regime that accepted the Zionist entity and its existence, broke the ring of isolation from around it, and transformed pan-Arab cultural strife from one of existence to one of borders.

Indeed, the Egyptian regime has even gone further than that by deploying its combat capabilities side by side with the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism in order to strike at the Arab nation and threaten its existence. In this context, it sent its spies into Libyan Arab territory supplying them with modern communications equipment linked directly to the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and its attacking bombers to convey information to them easily. Furthermore, it enabled the U.S. military forces to train in skies akin to those of Libya in preparation for the launching of the aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah last April.

The Egyptian regime did not stop at that. It has now begun to repeat its disgraceful acts and abominable crimes by laying the Egyptian land and ports open for the concentration of the murderers of children and the preparation for aggression.

The JANA Arab affairs editor called anew on the heroic Egyptian Arab people to rush to draw the curtain on the filthy roles played by the traitorous Egyptian regime and its pillars in the interest of the Reagan administration and to do all that they can to speed up the punishment of this rotten regime whose stench blocks the noses.

Concluding, the Arab affairs editor said: All hopes are now pinned on the Egyptian Arab people who are certainly aware of the dangers threatening the Arab nation and which, unfortunately, stem from the land of Arab Egypt which was prohibited for the Americans and their allies in the days of 'Abd al-Nasir.

The time has come for the angry Egyptian populace to lay seige around the heir of the interned Al-Sadat and to try him publicly

for all the crimes he has committed against the Egyptian Arab people, and the entire Arab nation. [verse]

Brothers, the oppressors have gone beyond all limits and thus the time has come for jihad and redemption.

Air Defense Force, Female Cadets Salute Al-Qadhdhafi

LD181046 Tripoli JANA in English 0930 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidda 12, Shahr Nasser 18, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Air Defence Revolutionary Force and the military college female cadets visited yesterday morning the house of the leader of the revolution to witness the effects of the abortive and barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression.

They have reiterated their determination [words indistinct] U.S.-NATO imperialism and foil all of its base plots that are directed against the massive civilized achievements to the Libyan Arab people of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

They have stressed their permanent readiness to give their lives for the leader of the revolution — leader of victory and defiance.

The Air Defence Revolutionary Force, in the meantime, has released a statement. It reads:

"To the leader of defiance and victory — the guardian of Arab nationalism and the one who brought about the era of the masses. To the one who stood tall and steadfast in the face of the arrogance of U.S.-NATO crusade.

The salute of the Great Al-Fatih.

The Revolutionary Force in the Air Defence Forces has witnessed the effects of the savage and abortive U.S. aggression directed against your life in person — it is the life of all free people worldwide. In this aggression the most modern weapons of devastation manufactured by U.S. war machinery have been used.

This abortive aggression only came after the failure of the vile and base conspiracies aimed at silencing your voice, which has been calling for Arab unity and the liberation of the oppressed peoples all over the world.

What the enemy of mankind, Reagan, has committed of barbarous acts, indicate this mad terrorist cannot be a human being.

This imperialist crusade onslaught can only make us stronger and more steadfast to carry on the struggle for our revolutionary principles.

History gives the testimony that USA is terrorism itself. The sighs of the widows and the cries of pain of the victims who fell in Hiroshima, Vietnam, Lebanon and Grenada are still heard on this planet.

We have not capitulated as did the defeatist from among the treacherous Arab rulers. Rather, we have stood firm in the face of the crusading U.S. infiltrations into our Arab homeland.

O leader of the revolution, the Revolutionary Force in the Air Defence Forces pledge to you that we will never budge from the principles you designated for us on the eve of the Great Al-Fatih. We stress to you our permanent readiness to defend our revolution and its achievements against whomsoever attempts to wreck them.

We are your faithful soldiers and your strong shield to confront the base thugs who have wrought corruption on this planet.

Go forward and we are [words indistinct]
"If God made you victorious, no one could vanquish you".
Al-Fateh for ever.
Revolutionary struggle continues.
Allah speaks truth.
The Revolutionary Force in the Air Defence Forces. [no closing quotation mark as received]

Additionally, the military college female cadets have issued a statement. It reads:

We, the cadets of the military college for female cadets, are faithful soldiers ready to sacrifice our lives for the leader of Arab and international revolution and the guardian of [word indistinct]. We, while denouncing the barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression directed against the Arab nation which is represented by the guardian of its nationalism and symbol of its strength, place our lives and blood for yourself, our leader and the living heart in the time of defeat and subjugation.

It is an honour for you and a testimony confirming your leading role in the Arab and international revolution that USA in conjunction with its aircraft carrier utilize tens of aircraft to raid your house, their target being the hope of the Arab nation for liberation and victory.

You, O leader, have opened up the door of freedom for the oppressed worldwide whom the slavery machinery and terrorism lord, USA, has exploited to serve both the objectives and interests of Zionism.

They have made you their target, for you are defiance and steadfastness of the Arab nation because you are pride and integrity of the Arab nation. Also, you represent the [word indistinct] of capitulation and the determination to achieve victory.

They have attacked you with tens of their fighter planes because your voice is truthful. Its echoes are heard all over the world calling on the oppressed, the weak and exploited to wage a revolution and achieve freedom.

You have come to avenge those who fell in the road of truth and freedom. They have been murdered by Pentagon.

You are a continuation of Galam 'Abd Al-Nasir, the leader and teacher who has entrusted you with the guardianship and the banner of the Arab nation and the fight against Zionism and its ally — U.S. imperialism.

You are a sun shedding its light on [word indistinct] of oppression and exploitation relieving the oppressed of their sorrows and giving hope to the defeated.

Go forward, you the leader of the era of the masses. We are with you sacrificing our lives for you.

U.S. fleets, aircraft missiles and even its atomic bombs can never intimidate us. We are proud of having you the leader of our Green March.

We are your supporters and soldiers. With you, O brave leader, we will avenge the integrity that has been violated. We will redeem a right usurped and achieve the objectives and hopes of our arab nation.

We assert to you that we won't break our pledge and covenant. We will proceed ever forward in the overall revolution which will smash the forts of imperialism and Zionism.

"If you fight for Allah, He will make you victorious and firm". Al-Fateh for ever.
The revolutionary struggle continues.

Iranian Deputy Oil Minister Arrives for Visit
LD180926 Tehran IRNA in English 0852 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, July 18, IRNA — The Iranian Oil Ministry deputy for international affairs, Hoseyn Kazempour Ardabili, arrived here Thursday with a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i for the Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on oil related issues.

In a meeting with the Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi al-Shakshuki, Thursday Kazempour Ardabili discussed situation in the world oil market. Both sides stressed that oil producing countries should avoid over-production and said that it is unfortunate that some OPEC members have caused further fall in oil price through increased production.

The Iranian Oil Ministry official said that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq have violated OPEC production quotas and added that by increasing their production they have been serving the interests of the consumer countries. He condemned the move by stressing that it jeopardized the interests of oil producers.

Al-Shakshuki announced readiness of his country to cooperate in controlling and supervising volume of production of the OPEC members and to lobby to persuade non-OPEC oil producers to cooperate in this respect.

Meanwhile Kazempour Ardabili in a meeting with the managing director of the Libyan Oil Company, Al-Badri, Thursday announced willingness of the Islamic Republic of Iran to provide technical assistance and specialised personnel for the Libyan oil industry.

It was decided that an Iranian delegation will visit Tripoli next month to evaluate the personnel and specialised manpower needs of the Libyan oil industry. In this respect a Libya delegation will travel to Tehran in the near future to explore the scope of the cooperation and make the necessary arrangements.

Cuban Foreign Ministry Official Leaves 17 July
LD171736 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Jul (JANA) — Geraldo Mazola, Cuban vice minister of foreign affairs, left Tripoli at noon today following a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

U.S. Sources: Agenda Differences Nix King's Trip
LD170945 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0735 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Shariqah, 17 Jul (KUNA) — Official U.S. sources have told the newspaper *Al-Khalij*, published here today, that King Hassan II of Morocco canceled his visit to the United States, scheduled for 22 July, due to differences over the itinerary. The sources added that Morocco had requested that an item under the heading of improving relations between the United States and Libya be included in the agenda, but U.S. officials had refused and told the Moroccan side, which has been making preparations for the visit, that Reagan was planning to ask Hassan II to end relations between Morocco and Libya.

The sources revealed that the Moroccan side has asked that some phraseology be omitted from the speech that Reagan was to deliver at the customary reception in front of the White House, but the U.S. Administration rejected the request. Reagan was going to use the expression "the need to confront state-backed terrorism," an expression which means the Libyan regime in the U.S. diplomatic dictionary.

It is worth noting that the Royal Palace in Rabat announced yesterday that doctors have advised King Hassan II to rest after exhaustion from work over the past few months.

SUDAN

Economic Delegation Leaves for Moscow
JN180944 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 18 (SUNA) — A delegation from Finance and Economic Planning Ministry and the Sudanese cotton company left here for Moscow to reach an agreement on some Sudanese cotton selling worth ten million dollars. This agreement comes in the context of improving economic relations between Sudan and the Soviet Union, Finance and Economic Planning Minister Dr. Bashir 'Umar quoted by the daily *Al-Ayyam* as saying. Moreover Dr. 'Umar added that this visit could also be considered as a prelude to Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit to Moscow scheduled to being next August 15.

Sudan has restored relations with the Soviet Union after April 1985 popular uprising to end severed diplomatic relations created by the ousted President Numayri.

SPLA Forces Shell Positions in Rumbek, Akobo

EA171528 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Zalan Battalion launched a heavy shelling of the enemy barracks in Rumbek on 12th July 1986. The enemy suffered substantial losses in both men and material.

Meanwhile, SPLA units around Akobo carried out a similar shelling of enemy positions inside Akobo on 14th July 1986, causing extensive damage to the enemy installations as well as inflicting human loss. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

French Foreign Minister Arrives, Makes Statement

LD180757 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Mr Jean-Bernard Raimond, French minister of foreign affairs, arrived this evening in Tunis on a 3-day official visit. The agenda of the French foreign minister's visit to Tunisia includes a meeting with the supreme combatant and another with Prime Minister Rachid Sfar, in addition to talks with Mr Beji Caid Essebsi.

In a press statement, the French minister pointed to the importance France attaches to its relations with Tunisia and with the Maghreb countries in general, and also to regional stability. In this connection, he recalled the recent visit of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac to Tunisia. Chirac came to greet President Habib Bourguiba, a leader of Arab presidents and one of the greatest contemporary personalities who enjoys great international esteem. Raimond affirmed the readiness of his country to continue its support for Tunisia within the Mediterranean Basin, which occasionally witnesses political, economic, and other tensions. He added that relations between both countries are not circumstantial, but are rooted in geography, history, and human relations. He affirmed the intention of his country to continue this cooperation and to raise it to higher levels.

With regard to the situation of the Tunisian community resident in France, Jean-Bernard Raimond stressed that the new French laws are aimed at guaranteeing the dignity and security of foreign workers who are legally resident in France as well as the members of their families. Concerning the French community resident in Tunisia, he pointed out the satisfactory orientation of the agreements between both countries. In addition, Raimond said that his talks with Tunisian officials will cover bilateral relations and the most important international issues.

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan 'Army' Communique Cites Moroccan Losses

LD161256 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The liberated territories, 16 Jul (APS) — A communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information announced that the recent Saharan military operations in the Western Sahara inflicted losses in the ranks of the Moroccan forces, particularly last June, operations during which 516 Moroccan soldiers were killed and huge quantities of military equipment destroyed. [as received]

During June alone the Saharan Liberation Army carried out 229 successful operations against the occupying Moroccan forces, among which were: infiltration inside the wall which was built by the Moroccan forces, and the operations of (Duaiheb), Tiyirit Lehmir, Lefcah, (Jhaouiya), (Souihat), Ould Ludau, (Akwadi Acharghan Farsa), and the destruction of a ship in the Saharan territorial waters.

The June operations cost the Moroccan forces more than 516 casualties among the Moroccan soldiers, among whom 239 killed, and 275 injured or captured [all numbers as received].

The Saharan Army destroyed 7 Land Rover vehicles, 2 Toyota vehicles, 12 machine guns, as well as huge quantities of rifles of different calibers. It also destroyed several individual and collective trenches and some posts of the Moroccan occupation forces.

Several mines that were laid down by the Saharan People's Liberation Army on the road linking the rear bases of the Moroccan forces with the wall exploded during this July and the mines destroyed an armored vehicle for the transport of personnel, a GMC tanker vehicle, and a Land Rover vehicle.

The Saharan Army captured from the enemy communication equipment and three bazooka and individual weapons, among which one was a Fal and Kalashnikov, as well as huge quantities of ammunition and important documents.

DJIBOUTI

Foreign Minister Counsels Economic Austerity

EA172013 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The current economic problems facing the Republic of Djibouti are not unique to our country but are an international phenomenon. This was said this morning by Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti minister for foreign affairs and cooperation and secretary general of the ruling party. The minister called on the people of Djibouti not to consider the economic crisis facing the country as peculiar to our country and urged the people of Djibouti to help the government to solve the economic crisis facing the nation.

The Djibouti minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, Moumin Bahdon Farah, called on government employees, those working in the private sector, and self-employed persons to redouble their efforts to help the country.

The minister added that this is the first time our country has experienced such problems since our independence 9 years ago. The minister also urged the people to stop mismanaging their affairs and urged government employees at the revenue- generating centers like the international airport, the Port of Djibouti, and railway services to redouble their efforts. He also called on the general public to stop living a life of luxury which this country cannot sustain. The Djibouti minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, Moumin Bahdon Farah, urged top government officials to take austerity measures in all their financial dealings.

UGANDA

Minister Ssemogerere Queried on Opposition's Fate

MB171906 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 17 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Since Yoweri Museveni established his government in Uganda early this year, it has been somewhat unclear what has happened to the former political parties, for instance, the main opposition party to ousted President Obote, Paul Ssemogerere's Democratic Party, DP. Are they banned? Mr Ssemogerere is in Yoweri Museveni's government as interior minister. In Kampala, Julian (Borga) asked him what was the status of his party.

[Begin recording][Ssemogerere] There is no legal ban as such but there is understandable restraint which arises from a gentlemen's agreement to encourage an atmosphere of reconciliation — establishing greater understanding between different sections of the people in the country — and to work for meaningful democracy, to work for development, and work for a reconciliation as I have said. There isn't what you would call a legal ban on parties.

[(Borga)] In the context of that gentlemen's agreement, how active is the DP?
[Ssemogerere] All I can say is that the DP is not banned and no other party has been banned. This applies to other political parties like the CP [Conservative Party], like the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] — no party has been banned — but, as I said, there is understandable restraint. We don't experience... [changes thought] nobody would expect that it is time to have what we call electioneering.

[(Borga)] Many people have blamed the old political parties for the bitterness and divisiveness in recent Uganda politics. Do you think it is time to forget the old political parties and set up new parties along new issues?
[Ssemogerere] I think everybody is entitled to his own opinion and I think that it is healthy to keep the door open as it has been for any person to come with any new idea or model of a different political party from what has been going on.

[(Borga)] Does the DP still have a lot of support?
[Ssemogerere] That is not the argument now. This is not the time now to gauge which party has got more support than the others, but there has always been an indication that we have had an increasing number of people supporting the party and supporting the cause for which we have been standing. [end recording]

President Receives Cuban Trade Delegation

EA172037 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1990 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has received a Cuban delegation led by the director general of foreign trade, Mr (Jorge Barot), at State House, Entebbe. Mr (Barot) informed the president that his delegation has already held fruitful discussions with Ugandan officials in the Ministry of Commerce and parastatal organizations. He said his country is very interested in the direct exchange of commodities without using foreign currency. He disclosed that his delegation has identified various agricultural products which it could exchange for sugar, vehicle batteries and agricultural equipment.

In reply, President Museveni explained that Uganda is willing to participate in the development of all-round trade with willing partners like Cuba. He pointed out that Uganda, which is richly endowed with agricultural resources, could enjoy mutual advantages from such cooperation with other trading partners. The Cuban delegation was accompanied by the Cuban charge d'affaires to Uganda. Mr (Javier Ramon). The meeting was also attended by senior government officials.

CAMEROON

UNESCO Director Arrives for Talks; Comments

AB171848 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Amadou Mahtar M'bow, the director general of UNESCO, was welcomed this morning at the Yaounde Airport by Robert Mbella Mbappe, the minister of national education. He is on a 4-day official visit to our country. He has already held a first round of talks with William Eteki Mboumoua, the Cameroonian minister of foreign affairs. At the end of the audience, the director general of UNESCO told the press about the aim of his visit:

[Begin M'bow recording] My visit here is aimed at discussing the bilateral cooperation between UNESCO and Cameroon in the fields of education, science, and culture as well as international cooperation within the framework of UNESCO. I am very happy this morning to have been able to pay a visit on the minister of foreign affairs, who was my colleague at the UNESCO Executive Council and who was also chairman of the UNESCO general conference. [passage omitted] [end recording]

CONGO

Chinese Deputy Information Minister Ends Visit

AB171908 Dakar PANA in French
1358 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 17 Jul (ACI/PANA) — Guo Chaoren, Chinese deputy minister for information and deputy director general of the *New China News Agency* [XINHUA], left Brazzaville on Thursday [16 July] for Kinshasa, Zaire, at the end of a 5-day working visit to Congo. While in the Congolese capital, Guo Chaoren held talks with Congolese press officials, notably with Christian Gilbert Bembet, minister of information, posts and telecommunications, and Edgar Diafouka Bambela, division chief at the Department of Press Propaganda and Information of the Congolese Labor Party. The discussions centered on ways to strengthen cooperation between the *Congolese Information Agency* (ACI) and the *New China News Agency*.

In this regard, the Congolese information minister called for Chinese technical assistance to enable the ACI to learn from the long experience of the *New China News Agency*. The Chinese deputy minister, on his part, expressed the desire of Chinese journalists to cooperate with their colleagues in Congo and other developing countries.

ZAIRE

Labor Union Leader Departs for Moscow Forum

AB172120 Kinshasa AZAP in French
1758 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Jul (AZAP) — Dangi di Makabi Ndongala, national secretary of the National Union of Workers of Zaire [UNTZA] responsible for the Federation of Higher Institutions of Science and Culture (FENESCU), left the capital on Thursday [17 July] morning for Moscow, where he will participate in a forum on scientific research organized by the Soviet trade union [All Union Central Council of Trade Unions] in the second half of July. This trip falls within the framework of the cooperation ties existing between the UNTZA and the Soviet trade union for several years now.

Last year, the secretary general of the UNTZA, Kombo Ntonga Booke, paid an official visit to Moscow at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart. Likewise, each year, the UNTZA is represented at festivities marking the international Labor Day on 1 May in Moscow. Citizen Dangi's visit to Moscow will last for about 10 days.

Visiting Indonesian Minister on Cooperation Talks

AB171126 Kinshasa AZAP in French
0808 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Jul (AZAP) — Wisber Loeis, the Indonesian deputy minister for foreign affairs, arrived in Kinshasa on Wednesday [17 July] for a 48-hour working visit, and that evening held talks with Citizen Kabala Kiseka Seka, secretary of state for foreign affairs. They reviewed the bilateral cooperation policy between Zaire and Indonesia.

Mr Wisber told AZAP that he and his Zairian counterpart discussed current African and international issues as preliminary to the nonaligned countries conference scheduled to take place in Harare (Zimbabwe) and the forthcoming UN General Assembly in October in New York. He briefed the secretary of state on the statement made a few time ago by the Association of South-East Asian Nations which condemned the apartheid system in South Africa and which called for mandatory sanctions against the South African regime. On this issue, Mr Wisber expressed satisfaction with the similarity of views of Zaire and his country.

Mr Wisber is expected in Nsele and the Academy of Fine Arts on Thursday for a visit. Muhammad Hasan Adami, the Indonesian ambassador resident in Dakar, was present at the audience.

GHANA

Cultural Troups Withdraw From Arts Festival

AB171315 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The Ministry of Culture and Tourism has withdrawn the Ghanaian cultural troup, the Ghana dance ensemble from the Commonwealth Arts Festival which is being held in connection with the Edinburgh Games. The decision follows Ghana's withdrawal from this year's Commonwealth Games in protest against Britain's refusal to impose economic sanctions on South Africa.

The operational assistant to the secretary for culture and tourism, Mr Yeboh (?Austin), made this known in Accra. He said the ministry cannot allow the cultural troup to participate in the festival when Ghana is boycotting the games.

Meanwhile, three countries, Sierra Leone, the Bahamas, and Papua New Guinea have also decided to boycott the Edinburgh Games in protest against Britain's policies on South Africa. This brings to nine the number of countries boycotting the games. The others are Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Malaysia. India and several Caribbean countries are also considering a boycott but are waiting for the outcome of the meeting of the Frontline African States in Harare, Zimbabwe, tomorrow.

PLO Ambassador Presents Credentials to PNDC Member

AB171845 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The PLO ambassador to Ghana, Mr Ibrahim Khalil 'Umar, today presented his letters of credence to a member of the PNDC, Mr Justice D.F. Annan, at the Castle, Osu. Mr Justice Annan said Ghana views the Palestinian question as being at the core of the Middle East crisis. He said Ghanaians believe that a solution to that question is the key to the settlement of the wider Middle East crisis. It is also their view that for the Palestinian question to be solved, four conditions must be accepted. These are:

The inalienable right of self-determination of the Palestinians should be accepted and the right of the Palestinians to an independent homeland acknowledged. There must also be an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including the West Bank and Gaza. It must also be accepted that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Mr Justice Annan said it is a sad reflection on the international community that although these conditions have been recognized by the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement, Israel has persistently refused to respect them. She has rather continued her policy of expansionism and occupation. He said Israel has not paid heed to the demands of the United Nations because of the massive military, economic, and political support she receives from some powers.

Mr Justice Annan said it is the support that these same powers extend to South Africa that has encouraged the racist regime to defy the United Nations and to refuse to dismantle its obnoxious apartheid system. He said it is clear, therefore, that not only are the Palestinians and the people of South Africa and Namibia engaged in a common struggle for self-determination and the abolition of racism, but also they have common enemies. The defeat of these enemies, Mr Justice Annan said, calls for unity among the oppressed people. It is for this reason that Ghana would like to see an end to the divisions within the ranks of Arabs in general and Palestinians in particular.

He said Ghana's relations with the PLO have always been warm, and this is demonstrated in no uncertain terms by the visit last month by the PLO leader, Mr Yasir 'Arafat. He said the unanimity of views expressed on all the issues discussed by Ghana and the PLO is a testimony to the continued determination of both sides to join forces in a common struggle to end injustices brought on the oppressed and dispossessed people of Palestine and southern Africa by colonialism, imperialism, and Zionism.

On his part, Mr Ibrahim 'Umar, said it is not by coincidence that the racist Pretoria regime and Zionist Israel are the pawns of America in Africa and the Middle East. He expressed his appreciation and profound gratitude for the support extended by Ghana to the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Military Court Sentences Coup Plotters to Death

AB121905 Paris AFP in English 1901 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Bissau, July 12 (AFP) — A military court in Guinea Bissau Saturday condemned to death 12 people for their alleged involvement in a coup attempt last October, including the country's former deputy leader, Colonel Paulo Correia, official sources here said.

The court gave the condemned men three days to request a pardon from the ruling State Council headed by President Toao Vieira, the sources said. If their request for a presidential pardon is refused, they will be shot by firing squad, they said.

The court sentenced seven other defendants to 15 years in prison and jailed 30 others for from one to 13 years for their part in the coup attempt, which was led by Col. Correia.

Four of the accused were acquitted at the end of the trial, which began June 5, the sources said.

Since their arrests last October, six of the accused died in prison, five of various illnesses and one, former Secretary of State for Sports Ejoao da Silva, during an alleged escape attempt.

Six Denied Clemency

AB181013 Paris AFP in French 0950 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Bissau, 18 Jul (AFP) — The Guinea-Bissau Government has refused to grant clemency to 6 of the 12 "October Insur-

gents" including the number two man of the regime, Paulo Correira. They were sentenced to death on 12 July for their participation in a coup attempt in October 1985, according to an official communique published today in Bissau.

According to the communique issued by the State Council (the supreme body headed by the head of state, General Joao Bernardo Vieira), the six sentenced to death are: Paulo Correira, former vice president of the State Council; Viriato Pan Rodrigues, former public prosecutor; Pedro Ramos, former minister of public works; Brahima Bangura, former member of the general staff of the Armed Forces; Benhamcarem Na Tchana, former head of the military office of the presidency; and N'bana Sambu.

The death sentence of the other six convicts has been commuted to prison terms. The communique does not indicate whether the six sentenced to death were executed this morning.

The "October Insurgents" trial, during which over 60 persons were heard, most of whom from the Balante ethnic group, also ended with the condemnation of another seven persons to 15 years in prison. Furthermore, six prisoners died during their detention, according to the authorities.

MALI

Malaysian Envoy Meets With Prime Minister, Comments

AB172226 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Prof Mamadou Dembele this morning at 0930 received His Excellency Mohamed Hashim Taib, Malaysian ambassador to Mali, who brought a message from the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, addressed to the head of state. The prime minister described the audience as exemplifying the good relations of cooperation between Bamako and Kuala Lumpur, cooperation which is a typical example of South-South cooperation initiated by the two countries.

The audience took place in the presence of (Louis Bastille), permanent under secretary to the prime minister, and Moussa Coulibaly, diplomatic adviser to the president. This is what Ambassador Hashim Taib said after his audience on the cooperation between Mali and Malaysia:

[Begin Taib recording in English fading into French translation] Relations between Mali and Malaysia were (?initiated) by the head of state of Mali, President Moussa Traore, and the prime minister of Malaysia in some areas of cooperation, where exchanges of experience could be established between the two countries. For example, there are areas where a country like Malaysia could help Mali. For the past 2 years, we have registered much progress, especially in agricultural development.

Malaysia is a small developing country like Mali, but it has acquired some experience that it can share with Mali. To this end, we have established fruitful links of cooperation through the establishment of an integrated research center here in Mali at Baginda. There are also many areas of exchange, especially concerning management training and the training of agricultural technicians and senior officials; training in hydrology and in veterinary science and animal husbandry. So these are essentially the areas where Mali and Malaysia have decided to strengthen their cooperation. [end recording]

Burkinabe Minister Delivers Sankara Message

AB172126 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] [Prime Minister] Prof Mamadou Dembele received Youssouf Ouedraogo, current chairman of the Liptako-Gourma Development Authority and minister of planning and development of Burkina Faso, in audience this morning at 1100. Youssouf Ouedraogo, who was accompanied by the director of the authority, Souleyman Ganda, said he bore a message for His Excellency General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali. Their discussions centered on the Liptako-Gourma and its role in subregional development. During the audience, the prime minister was accompanied by Drissa Keita, minister of industrial development and tourism; (Louis Batille), permanent under secretary to the prime minister; (Antenma Nangaye), technical adviser at the president's office; Mamadou Toure, technical adviser at the Ministry of Industrial Development and Tourism; and Sekou Diallo, director general of geology and mines.

After the audience, the Burkinabe minister spoke about priority programs of the Liptako-Gourma authority:

[Begin recording] [Ouedraogo] We had the honor to be received in audience by the prime minister this morning. I brought a message from Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso, who is also current chairman of the conference of heads of state of the Liptako-Gourma Development Authority, to his brother, Gen Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali. We therefore delivered this message during the audience. This message is one of fraternity and solidarity, which falls within the framework of the strong desire of our heads of state to revitalize our subregional organization, which is the Liptako-Gourma Development Authority. During the audience, his honor the prime minister expressed the strong desire of Mali to work to further consolidate the Liptako-Gourma authority, considering the important role of this organization in solving the various problems facing our people. You know that the population of the organization's member-countries numbers about 8 million inhabitants, out of which about 7 million live in the rural areas, and our heads of state are currently working relentlessly for the well-being of our people.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, how far have you gone with the organization's programs?

[Ouedraogo] Generally speaking, the priority action pragram is progressing normally. There is the telecommunications project which will be put into operation next September. The rural water supply program will also be operational next September, and other road, rail, and health projects are also being carried out. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Ahmadu Bello University To Reopen 20 July

AB171940 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Ahmadu Bello University, closed down in May following student disturbances, is to reopen on Sunday [20 July]. A statement by the registrar said registration of students would begin at noon on the same day, whereas sessions of examinations commence on Monday, the 28th of this month. Students of the school of (?business) studies have the IJMB [expansion unknown] examinations on the (?5th) of next month. The third term will end on August 16th.

According to the statement, students of the main campus will be charged 1 naira each to defray the cost of damages to the vice chancellor's lodge and office during the crisis. All students are to produce a letter of reference from persons of reputable standing pledging their good behavior before they are readmitted. Students will also sign an undertaking to be of good behavior and observe all the university regulations.

(?Bachelor) of education, technical studies in Kaduna Polytechnic are not affected by the reopening.

Prisons Directed To Release 130 Cleared by Inquiry

AB171916 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The Federal Government says it has taken necessary measures to ensure the immediate release of persons whose prison terms have been quashed following its decisions on the report of the Aguda judicial panel. The chief press secretary to the president, Chief Duro Onabule, said in Lagos today that prison authorities were being directed to release those affected. The assurance became necessary following inquiries by solicitors to some of the persons whose cases the tribunal looked into. They had called at Dodan barracks today to report that prison authorities had refused to release their clients because there was no official order to that effect. Chief Onabule appealed to prison officials to cooperate with solicitors and relations of those affected pending the issuance of formal warrants for their release.

A white paper issued yesterday ordered the immediate release of 130 persons convicted under decrees Nos 7 and 20 of 1984.

Police Issue Clarification on Ex-Politicians

AB171833 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The Nigerian police have announced that any politicians who appeared before the Justice Uwaifo special tribunal are to report to the police with the view to depositing their passports. In a statement in Lagos today, the police said the movement of such politicians would also be restricted to their local government areas or their normal places of residence. The statement, however, emphasized that they were not expected to be reporting at police stations after depositing their passports. It explained that the clarification became necessary following conflicting reports that all ex-politicians should report to the police.

UN Envoy Cited on Britain, Sanctions on RSA

AB171725 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria's permanent representative to the United Nations, Retired Major General Joseph Garba, has said that Nigeria will not hesitate to take necessary action to force Britain to impose sanctions against apartheid South Africa. He told newsmen in New York that Nigeria would look at all options open to her. Maj Gen Garba stated that Nigeria still believes that sanctions were the only peaceful means of abolishing apartheid in South Africa. He said South Africa ought to be shown the disapproval of the international community through the imposition of sanctions. Gen Garba remarked that the opinion of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on sanctions did not represent the opinion of the majority of the British people.

UK Flights May Be Restricted Over RSA Stance

AB131529 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria has a plan to forbid British Caledonian flights to Lagos from London if the British Government persists in refusing to impose sanctions against South Africa. *The Observer* reported that European countries are likely to accept diverted Nigeria Airways traffic if it, in turn, was banned from Britian. The paper gave no sources for its report.

Paper on Commonwealth Games Boycott Announcement

AB180923 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing on the boycott of the Commonwealth Games, *The National Concord* frowns at the manner in which the government position was disclosed to the public. It feels that for an important issue that has as much to do with sports as with the nation's foreign policy, a categorical announcement of the government's decision ought to have come directly from either the external affairs minister or his Sports Ministry counterpart. *The Concord* therefore calls on the government to streamline its network of internal communication and to ensure that (?swift) and speedy flow of policy information [words indistinct] of that network.

NIGER

Kountche Opens UNDP Representatives Meeting

AB171934 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The meeting of UNDP [United Nations Development Program] permanent representatives in the Africa region began this morning at the Congress Palace. The opening ceremony for the working sessions which was held under the chairmanship of the head of state, General Seyni Kountche, was attended by the chairman of the National Development Council, Mr Oumarou Mamane, members of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the UNDP administrator, Mr William Draper III, the assistant secretary general of the OAU, Mr M.L. Allouane, the ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] executive secretary, Mr Adedeji, and the UNDP regional director for Africa, Mr Pierre-Claver Damiba.

Speaking to the participants at the meeting which will continue until next Wednesday, the chairman of the National Military Council, head of state Gen Seni Kountche, emphasized the pride of our country and its people in hosting this important UNDP meeting. President Kountche then spoke about the invaluable aid provided by the UNDP to our country. [passage omitted]

SENEGAL

Foreign Minister Leaves for Addis Ababa OAU Meeting

AB172145 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Ibrahim Fall left Dakar today for Addis Ababa at the head of the Senegalese delegation to the 44th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU which is scheduled to take place in the Ethiopian capital from 21 to 25 July 1986.

BOTSWANA

President, Foreign Minister Return From UK Visit

MB171243 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1110 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Quett Masire, arrived in Gaborone today from Britain where he has been on a 3-day visit, during which he was given an honorary degree of doctor of law. He was accompanied by the minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, and Government officials. [passage ommitted)

LESOTHO

Government To Continue Talks With RSA

MB161740 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A member of the Military Council, the Honorable Colonel Thaabe Letsie, says the Lesotho Government will continue to talk with South Africa, despite criticism from certain individuals that Lesotho had become a Bantustan.

Speaking at a pitso [public meeting] at Ha Mantsebo in the Maseru district today, Col Thaabe Letsie said it should be borne in mind that more than 150,000 Basotho men, constituting more than half the male population, are employed in South Africa.

He recalled that when stricter control measures were enforced on the border posts early in the year, the government of the day declined talks with South Africa on normalizing the flow of traffic to and from South Africa. He said the present government will continue to talk with South Africa, because Lesotho is heavily dependent on the Republic's economy.

Col Thaabe urged Lesotho nationals working in South Africa to shun getting involved in activities which do not concern their employment. Moreover, they should seek solutions to thier problems by peaceful means.

Government Acts To Avert Village 'Massacre'

MB171254 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Rumors of a massacre that had been planned to be effected today 17 July at Thabana Morena in the Mafeteng district prompted the government to take swift action yesterday to prevent the inpending bloodshed. In an interview with our roving reporter, the Mafeteng land administration officer, Chief Mothobi Moholi, said subjects of Chief (Leuta Mahau) and Chieftainess 'Mankhala (Sebili), were involved in a (?bond) clash in May this year which resulted in the death of two people. As a result of this fight, rumors that reached the Mafeteng district secretary's office this were to the effect that subjects of Chieftainess 'Mankhala, reinforced by their co-villagers from the mines, popularly known as Russians, had planned an onslaught on the people of Chief (Leuta Mahau) today.

After hasty consultations, the honorable minister of state for interior and chieftainship affairs, Mr Letlala 'Mabathoana, left Maseru for Mafeteng to join the district peace initiation mission that went to the affected area.

At an impromptu rally held at Thabana Morena yesterday, subjects of Chief (Leuta Mahau) and Chieftainess 'Mankhala (Sebili) were advised by the high-powered government delegation to refrain from their warring attitude and maintain peace which the present government in advocating.

The government delegation consisted of the honorable minister of state for interior, Mr Paul Letlala 'Mabathoana, the principal chief of Likhoele, Chief Lesoboro Seeiso, Mafeteng district security officer, Colonel Soabahla Letsie, the district secretary, Mr Qobete Letsie, land administration officer, Chief Mothobi Moholi, and the officer commanding the Mafeteng district police, Major Tsolo Lebakeng.

MOZAMBIQUE

Communique Announces New Prime Minister

MB172154 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Communique issued by the Presidency of the Republic on 17 July in Maputo — read by announcer]

[Text] In a joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers, which was attended by the secretaries general of the mass democratic organizations, and the secretaries of state, Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, read out the following communique:

All our struggle has been aimed at gaining our independence, our freedom, and creating our own people's state. The objective of our struggle was to become the masters of our own destiny.

At present, our struggle is to consolidate the gains achieved by our people, the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, of the Mozambican people's state. It is against these gains that imperialism is acting.

Imperialist aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique seeks to destroy our independence and sovereignty, plots against our territorial integrity, and eliminate our people's state.

We all experience this aggression daily. We are all engaged in this grand battle on its principal fronts. The defense of the fatherland, economic development, and the diplomatic struggle.

These were the main issues discussed by the Central Committee which met from 30 June to 8 July. These were 8 days of profound, open, and frank discussions. These were 8 days of profound discussions on the most pressing problems in the life of our people. In particular, this meeting of the Frelimo Party Central Committee centered on defense and economic issues.

We believe that only with the elimination of the armed bandits will we be able to make our country's potential turn into wealth.

The elimination of armed banditry necessarily implies the strengthening of our Armed Forces. We want our soldiers to be drafted in a correct manner. We want our soldiers to be well trained, fed, armed, and equipped. They must always be ready for combat in order to defend the fatherland and its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Without Armed Forces well organized, we have the basis to defend our sovereignty. To defend our sovereignty means that we must protect the schools, hospitals, factories, plantations, and communication links. It means that we must make full use of all economic and social sectors, thus making our fatherland a country with progress, happiness, and well-being.

To organize the Armed Forces and to transform them constantly and increasingly into the most important instrument at the disposal of the people's power necessarily demands the building of training centers and barracks and schools for officers and noncommissioned officers and efficiency in transport as well as military logistics.

Well-organized, strong, and efficient Armed Forces also mean the strengthening of our Frelimo Party.

The Armed Forces have always been the sees bed of the party. The leaders of the party, forged with the task of serving the people, emerged from the Armed Forces. With well-organized Armed Forces, we have the conditions to advance decisively toward economic development. We have said it before and we repeat: defense and economy are two faces of the same coin. Without defense, there is no economy. Without economic development, the Armed Forces cannot be strengthened.

In this difficult world in which we live, the diplomatic front completes the joint action of defense and economy. Any of those areas, which are fundamental to the life of our party, people, and people's state demands a concentration of efforts every 24 hours. It demands continued leadership.

Only with the institutions which supervise defense, economic, and diplomatic activities working in full will we be able to achieve our objectives to solve the people's problems, to create wealth, and to build socialism.

In view of these demands, the fifth session of the Central Committee concluded that the party needed to be strengthened so that it could assign tasks to the state and to strengthen the state so that it could fulfill the party guidelines in order to strengthen national independence, soverieignty and terriroriał integrity.

The functioning of the People's Assembly was also a cause for concern during the debates of the fifth session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee. It is imperative for the supreme organ of state power to function efficiently. In order to ensure all these objectives, following the concern expressed by the decisions adopted by the fifth session of the Central Committee, it is important to take a number of measures aimed at ending the centralization of decisions and the accumulation of tasks. Thus, we will ensure the functioning of the organs that must lead national life as a whole. Corresponding to a historic phase in the life of our country, it was necessary to assign a large number of tasks and duties to the president.

The president is the chairman of the Frelimo Party, and he chairs the political bureau and the Central Committee secretariat. The president is president of the Republic. He presides over the People's Assembly he chairs the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers andthe executive of the Council of Ministers, which has been created.

The provincial governors answer directly to the president of the Republic. The president of the Republic is the commander in chief of the Armed Forces for defense and security. He chairs the national security council.

The development of the political, military, economic, and social situation is no longer compatible with that situation if we want to ensure the (?competence) and efficiency of our governing action. Logically, it won't be possible to immediately move toward a total decentralization of functions.

At the state level, whereas we cannot ignore the lack of senior cadres, we will have to continue to accumulate tasks in order to to guarantee that the party policies will be implemented by the government.

I have made the decision to appoint a prime minister. The prime minister will preside over the Council of Ministers and take charge of the activities of this body in the management of the economic and social life of the country. This will enable the president of the Republic to concentrate his efforts on defense leadership. The prime minister and the head of government is the leader of all ministers who will be answerable and accountable to him in the exercise of their government activities. A series of regulations for the functioning of the Council of Ministers will be defined in due time. What is essential is to preserve the working methods of our Council of Ministers to ensure cohesion and unity

The provincial governors represent the president of the Republic, but in their role they are answerable to the prime minister. The defense and security forces are led by the president of the Republic in his capacity as commander in chief. Through the defense and security forces we ensure the conditions of peace and tranquility, defense and the integrity of the fatherland, and the protection of the citizens, tasks which are of the responsibility of the head of state. The National Security Council will be organized and its members will include the prime minister. However, in order to provide the prime minister with the necessary instruments to fulfill his governing role, the police forces will receive from him orders and instructions and the security.

[Words indistinct] the president of the Republic and in his capacity as commander in chief. [Words indistinct] they will receive from him orders and instructions and the security organs will have to coordinate with the prime minister, particularly with regard to the economic and social fields.

The tranquillity and security of citizens is also ensured by these forces and the appropriate performance of their role is fundamental to the success of the governing action. The president of the Republic, on certain occasions, will summon the prime minister and the members of the Council of Ministers, presiding over such meetings.

The prime minister will regularly give account to the president of the Republic. The prime minister will account to the People's Assembly for the government's action. .the members of the Council of Ministers are appointed by the president of the Republic.

In my capacity as the chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, I should like to inform this meeting's participants that I appoint Comrade Mario da Graca Machungo, a member of the Poltical Bureau and of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, as prime minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We are conscious that the prime minister will take on this portfolio in a particularly difficult period moment of our lives. On behalf of our party, people and state, I wish him a lot of success in the fulfillment of the supreme role to ehich he has been assigned. The struggle continues. Maputo, 17 July 1986.

Chissano Holds Dinner For Outgoing PRC Envoy

MB171031 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, minister for foreign affairs, held in Maputo yesterday a farewell dinner for the Chinese ambassador to Mozambique. Joaquim Chissano praised the work of the Chinese diplomat, describing it as excellent. The head of Mozambican diplomacy underlined on the occasion the sound bilateral cooperation between the two countries and noted successes in the field of health, agriculture, agricultural hydraulics, and other areas of Chinese assistance.

'Armed Bandits' Kill Four Near Nampula City

MB170903 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0900 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] AIM has reported that on 30 June an armed bandit group attacked the (Namiteca) communal center on the outskirts of Nampula City. The source says that the bandits murdered four people, set four houses on fire, and plundered four other houses. Recently a party brigade in Nampula City toured the area attacked by the bandits with a view to providing material assistance to rebuild the houses destroyed by the criminals.

AIM Reports Nampula Province Operations

MB171206 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The Mozambique Armed Forces killed 24 armed bandits during operations in June in Mogovolas District, Nampula Province AIM has revealed. During the operations, our Armed Forces captured 2 cartridges with 45 rounds of ammunition and released more than 100 citizens from the captivity of the armed bandits.

Moreover, in the Nacala-Porto District, also in Nampula, the troops guarding the railway line killed five gangsters and captured two light weapons on 24 June. AIM stated that on 27 June about 30 armed bandits attacked the Acordo de Nkomati communal village in the locality of Namaita, 30km from Nampula city. In this criminal act, the bandits murdered a woman and a child and injured two other people. The gangsters also burned 64 houses and stole a scale from the sales depot of the Agricultural Products Marketing Company, AGRICOM, where they also set alight money worth 50 contos. AIM also reported that these criminals were accompanied by two of their collaborators who had surrendered to the village authorities after repenting last year. These two had, according to the source, then fled to the bush, and were seen by the population with the armed bandits. [passage omitted]

SOUTH AFRICA

Reaction Continues To Court Ruling on Emergency

From Le Grange, Lawyers
MB171359 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1357 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 17, SAPA — After the rejection of clauses in the emergency regulations by three judges in the Natal Supreme Court yesterday, lawyers and civil rights organisations are to take advantage of the ruling and make application to visit the detainees.

A Johannesburg attorney, Mr Peter Harris, whose firm represents 400 of the detainees, said he will be telexing Pretoria for permission for attorneys to visit all of them.

Mrs Priscilla Jana, a civil rights lawyer, said she would also make application to visit 300 of the detainees.

Mrs Jana said new challenges to the emergency regulations could be expected this week in the case of the detained editor of the *New Nation* Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu.

A spokesman for the South African Society of Journalists, Mr John Allen, said the ruling is a clear indication to government of the futility of attempting to repress "democratic freedoms."

The Bureau of Information said it has taken note of the judgement and warned the media to study the ruling carefully before reporting anything under the emergency.

A Detainees Parents Support Committee spokesman welcomed the decision of the court and said the judgment was "a sad reflection on our law-makers."

A spokesman for law and order minister, Mr Louis le Grange, said the minister was "grateful that the court had ruled in he government's favour, had taken notes of the faults scrapped by

the bench and would decide later whether to appeal against the scrapping of the clauses or to reformulate them."

Mr Harris said that Mr Justice Didcott's ruling reaffirmed "the right of the public to vehemently criticise the government in an emergency."

Professor of constitutional law at UNISA [University of South Africa], Prof Marinus Wiechers, said the court had effectively upheld the principle of the rule of law.

From MAWU

MB171447 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1446 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 17, SAPA — The Metal and Allied Workers Union [MAWU] today welcomed the judgement given in the Durban supreme court in its application against the state of emergency, and launched an attack on both local and foreign media, saying newsmen had not seen fit to challenge the regulations in any "effective way."

"MAWU welcomes the decision of the Natal Supreme Court to strike out most of the definitions of subversive statement in the emergency regulations. We particularly welcome the decision of the court that lawyers should not be barred from visiting their clients in detention. MAWU believes that this is a most vital step in limiting possible abuses on detainees," the union said in a statement to SAPA.

"We greatly regret that the court was unable to find that the state of emergency was in itself unlawful, and was unable to order the release of MAWU's members and officials named in the papers before the court," the statement added.

The union found the reaction of the media to the emergency "highly distasteful."

"The challenge made by MAWU against the state of emergency was a challenge which had to be made. It has now re-affirmed the rights of the public to criticize and comment on the actions of the government. We find the reaction of the commercial media, both South African and foreign, highly distasteful."

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The statement picked out a *Business Day* editorial, which appeared today and which said: "The court has vindicated entirely the spokesman for the press who argued in vain with Louis Nel, deputy minister of information, that the regulations were so sloppy... as to be impossible to obey."

The comment was "most irritating" and *Business Day*, "along with the rest of the media, with the honourable exception of *Weekly Mail*, *City Press* and *New Nation*, has carefully played down the fact that not a single one of them saw fit to challenge the regulations in any effective way," the statement said.

"The media, along with big business, have throughout limited themselves to the most mealy-mouthed and half-hearted protests to the very people who drafted these sloppy regulations. Some newspapers, like Natal *Mercury*, and most businessmen, have in fact welcomed the state of emergency. They left it to MAWU, with its vastly smaller resources, to launch an effective challenge."

The statement said this could "only reinforce the highly cynical view which we and other workers organisations have of the commercial media and of big business commitment to effective challenge to arbitrary government action."

"MAWU fully endorses the attack on the commercial meida made by Cyril Ramaphosa (general secretary of the National Union of mineworkers) on the first anniversary of *The Weekly Mail*, and calls on the press to realise that they are seen now as being part of the problem, not part of the solution."

Steward: Little Effect

MB171435 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1434 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Pretoria, July 17, SAPA — Although yesterday's Natal Supreme Court judgment had definitely changed the state of emergency regulations definition of subversive statements, this did not really have much practical effect, the head of the Bureau for Information, Mr Dave Stewart, said today.

At a press conference in Pretoria, he said the government would study the transcription of the orally-delivered judgment as soon as it was available and would then decide how it would react, "if at all." [passage omitted]

Replying to questions, Mr Stewart said the government would only decide on a possible appeal against the judgment and whether or not to remedy the defects in the regulations once it had studied the written document.

The judgment "has changed the definition of a subversive statement (but) it doesn't really have much of a practical effect, quite frankly."

On whether the judgment had changed what the media in South Africa could publish, Mr Stewart said "that is for the newspapers themselves to decide.

"The bureau has not given advice to the media as to what they may or may not publish in terms of the emergency regulations ... that is why we have advised the media to obtain the written judgment and to study it."

In spite one of the judges describing parts of the definitions as "nonsense" and "not making any sense," the bureau's position

that the media should obtain legal advice in its interpretation of the regulations and that it would not interpret them remained.

The judges had made clear what changes they believed were necessary to make the regulations more understandable, he said.

'Text' of Steward Statement

MB171626 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1624 GMT 17 Jul 86

["Text" of Statement issued by David Steward, Director of the Bureau for Information, in Pretoria on 17 July]

[Text] Pretoria, July 17, SAPA — "The Government has taken note of initial reports concerning the judgement yesterday in the Durban Supreme Court in the case of the Metal and Allied Workers Union [MAWU] and Mrs Dudu Mchunu V the state president.

"As we understand the sitution, the judgement was delivered orally and is now in the process of being transcribed. As soon as the government receives the transcription, it will study it and decide how it should react, if at all.

"In the meantime much of the speculation and comment in the media would appear to precipitate the judgement. As we understand it the following points do, however, appear to have emerged from initial reports concerning the judgement.

"Firstly, the application of the MAWU to have the state of emergency and the regulations set aside was rejected, as was the application for the release of certain persons detained in terms of the state of emergency. In addition, it would appear that the judges rejected certain parts of the definition of a 'subversive statement.'

"An initial analysis of the judge's decision in this regard would indicate that the main elements of the definition have, in fact, been left intact.

"Some of the media would appear to have created an incorrect impression of the judgement in this regard, to the extent that their readers may have been misled into believing that the definition of a subversive statement has been rejected virtually in its totality. They owe it to their readers and viewers to put the record straight.

"The bureau would accordingly advise the media to study the written judgement when it is available, particularly with regard to their reporting on matters relating to the state of emergency."

Detainees' Lawyers Seek Visits

MB171226 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Lawyers representing emergency detainees are to push for permission to visit their clients. Their action follows yesterday's Natal Supreme Court ruling that the emergency regulation forbidding lawyers access to emergency detainees was invalid. Applications will be made within the next few days to visit at least 700 of the thousands believed to be detained under emergency laws. [passage omitted]

CAPE TIMES' Tony Heard Comments

MB171731 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 17 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] South Africa will today be trying to work out what the repercussions will be over a decision yesterday by the Natal branch of the Supreme Court in Durban. Three judges rejected the union application to invalidate the stringent state of emergency imposed by the government last month, but insisted that detainees must have access to legal advisers and condemned the regulation banning what were described as subversive statments as hopelessly uncertain — a clause that has added to the tight restrictions on press comment and reporting by South Africa's newspapers. On the line, Robin White asked Tony Heard, editor of the *Cape Times*, how he thought the Durban decision would affect the running of his newspaper.

[Begin recording] [Heard] I think there is a slightly relaxed psychological situation here where journalists might feel that it put a little bit of lead into their pencil, as it were, to take a few more chances without the risk of running foul of the very serious emergency regulations, but, on the other hand, this judgment applies only at the moment to Natal Province and does not automatically extend beyond the borders of Natal Province because of the particular structure of our Supreme Court, and so, I would describe it as persuasive — it will be persuasive beyond the borders of Natal in any proceedings but certainly not binding or decisive. So, generally, I would say it is a patchy situation, but it is a slightly more relaxed situation now than it was before this judgment.

[White] Could I ask what kind of things you might now print in your newspaper which you were unable to print before. Will you, for instance, now be able to publish the names of detainees?
[Heard] No, there is no change on that front at all. It is still a criminal offense to name a detainee unless his name has come out in court proceedings or in Parliament and Parliament is not in session at the moment. So that remains absolute.

[White] What about the descriptions of basic things that journalists might see, like unrest?
[Heard] I don't think there is any change at all on that front. The main change is the subversive statement — four out of five definitions of a subversive statement have been thrown out, at least in the Natal Province — but for the rest of it there is very little change.

[White] Now, what do you think the repercussions are going to be for the government at this ruling?
[Heard] Well, the government is now under very strong pressure from the oppostion in Parliament and elsewhere to clarify the situation. The government is under pressure to do one of three things: either withdraw the emergency regulations or appeal to the Appelate Division against this judgment and getting clarity

countrywide or immediately to reframe these regulations that were thrown out by the Natal bench and reissue them in a form which is at least comprehensible.

[White] But do you think it is a major setback for the government?
[Heard] I think it is a setback for the government, but not all that big because the emergency was not lifted. The court did not find against the basic emergency. It simply found against a few what one might almost call side issues and so, the government, I think, rather enjoys the situation where there is a lot of confusion. You know in this country, we are quite good at what I would call government by confusion and I am not sure the government actually wants to have the situation really clarified.

[White] So, you don't think they will go back to the Parliament and ask for a different legislation to go through?
[Heard] I don't think so. I think they will let the situation trundle on for a while. They might appeal to the Appellate Division in the hope perhaps that they will have this decision overturned, but from the government's point of view, the fact that the court did not throw out the whole emergency is regarded as quite a victory.
[end recording]

Confusion on Applicability

MB180545 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] This week's Natal Supreme Court Judgement gave detainees the right to consult their lawyers, but there seems to be confusion in other parts of the country about whether it applies outside Natal. Carmel Rickard has the details:

[Rickard] Three Durban detainees were freed late yesterday. Sara Hills was released soon after her lawyer saw her in jail and took a 10-page affidavit from her which would have been used to start a court application for her release. And both (Jammie Ratledge) and (Marie Oodendaal), the other two freed Durban detainees, were to have been visited by their lawyers today. However, there seems to be some confusion in other parts of the country over lawyers' visits. For example, lawyers acting for detained Johannesburg editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu, told me they would make court application for legal access to him early next week as the authorities seem to be in some doubt about whether the ruling applied outside Natal. Other Johannesburg Lawyers said they did not yet know what the official response would be to their requests for legal visits.

Coetzee Pledges To Protect Detained Lawyers' Clients

MB161737 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1734 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA — The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, has pledged to take urgent steps to protect the interests of clients whose attorneys may have been detained under the current state of emergency, according to a press statement released today by the law societies of the Transvaal, Cape and Natal.

The assurances were given at a meeting between Gen Coetzee and senior police officials and a delegation of the law societies of the Cape, Transvaaal and Natal, the statement said. Gen Coetzee also undertook to try to arrange for access to detained attorneys for the purpose of dealing with matters relating to their practices.

"He gave the assurance that no attorney had been detained purely by reason of the performance of his normal professional duties," the statement said.

According to the statement, the leader of the delegation, Transvaal Law Society president, Mr Edward Southey said after the meeting.

"Where attorneys have been detained, the commissioner gave the further assurance that because of problems that might arise in connection with the control of trust accounts — and possible prejudice to clients — priority will be given to the investigation of the detained attorneys cases.

"The commissioner further said that his attitude would be adopted in relation to all professional persons whose detention could cause prejudice to the public.

"To alleviate urgent problems which may arise in relation to detained attorneys, or problems attorneys may experience in regard to clients who may have been detained, the commissioner has also agreed to appoint a member of the council of one of the three law societies to act in a liaison capacity between the profession and police headquarters," he said.

Johannesburg Lawyers Apply To See Clients

MB181103 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1046 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 18, SAPA — A number of Johannesburg detainees held under the emergency regulations have been granted access to their lawyers and at least one detainee has been released after his lawyer applied to see him.

Hundreds of applications for access to detainees have been sent to the police in the wake of Wednesday's Supreme Court ruling in Natal that the ban on legal access to emergency detainees was invalid.

Johannesburg attorney Mr Ismail Ayob said that one of his associates, Mr Prakash Diar, detained on June 23, was released after police were informed by telex that the firm would bring an urgent Supreme Court application to see Mr Diar. Mr Diar was detained under the emergency regulations while defending 23 clients in the Benoni magistrate's court.

Mr Ayob said his firm had sent off applications to the police demanding access to all of their clients held under the emergency. This would affect about 300 detainees — mostly students, civic leaders and trade unionists.

Johannesburg attorney Mr Nicholas Haysom said his firm had already obtained permission to see one of their clients — a

member of the Alexandra Action Committee. His firm has sent off a large number of applications to see thir clients and was expecting permission to be granted.

A spokeswoman for Priscilla Jana and associates said about 300 applications to visit detained clients had been sent to the police and the firm expected to see them soon.

But police have refused to grant access to detainees in some cases. A spokesman for one Johannesburg firm said they had sent the police 15 applications to see detainees and all had been rejected. The firm was considering making urgent Supreme Court applications agains the refusals.

The Durban Supreme Court judgement declaring sections of the emergency regulations void had the "force of law" in Natal only but would have "persuasive authority" in other provinces, according to Prof Dennis Davis, professor of law at the University of Cape Town.

Legal experts believe lawyers will now be able to monitor the reasons for people being detained and the conditions under which they are held. If lawyers found that the detention of their client was not necessary for the safety of the public order, as stipulated by the regulations, they would be able to challenge the detention immediately.

Prof Tony Davis of Natal University said the ruling on access to detainees was "a great victory" for the Metal and Allied Workers Union, which bought the application to the Supreme Court. "The judgement reaffirmed that the courts have the power of intervention and there seem to be other possibilities of applications which could be made to the courts," a Johannesburg weekend newspaper quoted him as saying.

Expelled American Clergyman Leaves For Home

MB180611 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The American clergyman, Pastor Brian Burchfield, who had been ordered to leave the country by midnight last night, left for the United States yesterday evening. Pastor Burchfield received notice a week ago that he had to leave the country by Tuesday but was then given time to appeal to the Department of Home Affairs. The appeal was turned down yesterday, and according to Pastor Burchfield's wife, the Reverend Susan Burchfield, her husband left Cape Town on a Johannesburg flight to the United States at half past 7 last night.

Information Bureau Criticizes Soweto Death Reports

MB171630 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1626 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 17, SAPA — The publication of unsubstantiated allegations as fact was regarded as a serious breech of professional journalism, the Bureau for Information said at its press briefing in Pretoria today in response to certain media reports of alleged unrest deaths in Soweto yesterday.

As far as was known, however, no action was being taken against those newspapers who had published the reports on Soweto.

"It has come to the bureau's attention that allegations regarding people killed in Soweto have been published without any attempt made to verify the accuracy of these allegations," spokeswoman Miss Ronelle Henning said.

"You are all aware of the fact the bureau reports as fully as possible, on a daily basis, on all reported unrest deaths countrywide.

"In addition the bureau has a 24-hour service for queries. All allegations brought to our attention are investigated.

"Regarding the allegations of deaths yesterday in Soweto, I wish to make clear that no such deaths were reported," Miss Henning said.

"The publication of unsubstantiated allegations as fact is regarded as a serious breech of professional journalism."

Replying to a question, the head of the bureau, Mr Dave Steward, said that as far as he was aware, no action was being taken against any of the media in connection with the publication of the report on Soweto.

Academic Group Issues Findings on Rent Boycotts

MB171513 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1545 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 17, SAPA — Rent boycotts, some of them as much as twenty-months-old, are taking place in twenty eight townships across the country, according to the academic Community Research Group (CRG) based at Wits [Witwatersrand] University.

The Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) recently reported that 32 community councils and 3 town councils had collapsed because rent boycotts had eliminated their source of revenue for running the townships, the CRG said in a report today.

The current spate of rent boycotts date back to the September 1984 when residents of townships in the Vaal Triangle opposed rent increases announced by the Lekoa Town Council and demanded the resignation of town councillors.

The recession, rising inflation and increased unemployment form the background to the widespread refusal to pay rents. In the township of Langa, near Uitenhage, a recent survey of rent problems revealed that nearly half the residens were not paying rent simply because they coudl not afford to feed themselves.

"Forced to choose between an extra loaf of bread a day and the need to pay approximately R30, township residents (in the eastern Transvaal) have chosen to satisfy their hunger today and face the wrath of the authorities tomorrow," the report said.

The residents' problem was made worse by government reforms

to the system of local government that linked political self-sufficiency to financial self-sufficiency. Newly-formed town councils relied heavily on rent increases to finance themselves and this resulted in the mushrooming of civic associations formed to protest the increases and demand the resignation of councillors.

"Government officials have now conceded that it was a mistake not to give the local authorities resources of magnitude," the CRG said.

Rental reduction and the resignation of councillors remained the two most common demands in the current boycotts, the report said.

The report said that although rent boycotts were the most widespread form of opposition to apartheid, they were not the product of a coordinated national campaign. They began at different times in response to local conditions.

For example, in Mamelodi, the rent boycott began after 13 people died when police dispersed a rent protest in March. In Port Elizabeth, the rent boycott was called to protest against a number of government policeis and in Tumahole, near Parys, a boycott was sparked by the failure of a local government official to attend a meeting called to discuss rents.

In most cases, rent boycotts were called by civic organisations affiliated to the UDF [United Democratic Front] and the detention of civic leaders had made negotiated settlement of the boycotts difficult, the report said.

It quoted a resident of Mamelodi, near Pretoria, as saying: "The leadership is no longer there and even some of the street committee people have been detained, so it is difficult for people, if they wanted to, to bring an end to the boycott."

Statistics compiled by the CRG show that of the 2232 people believed to have been detained since the state of emergency, 69 per cent belong to the UDF and 74 per cent consist of "political-community workers" while trade unionists account for 23 per cent."

The CRG said it based its conclusions on the study of rent boycotts in the following towns:

Mamelodi (Pretoria), Alexandra (Johannesburg), Sharpeville (Vereeniging), Sebokeng (Vereeniging), Boipatong (Vereeniging), Bophelong (Vereeniging), Tumahole (Parys), Huhudi (Vryburg), Ermelo, Piet Retief, Soweto (Johannesburg), Ratanda (Nigel), Tembisa (Kempton Park), Katlehong (Germiston), Vosloorus, Warmbaths, Carolina, Nelspruit, Waterval Boven, Amsterdam, Lydenburg, White River, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Port Alfred, Alexandra (eastern Cape), Cradock, Duncan Village (East London).

Durban Students Burn ID's, Boycott Classes

MB171616 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 17 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A new school term in South Africa has got off to a rocky start, particularly in the black townships around Durban. High school students have been boycotting classes off and on for years. Students protests have often been violent and, to try and fend off more trouble, the authorities have introduced new security regulations such as the issuing of identity cards to students but it apparently had the opposite effect. Students have been burning their ID's and have stayed away from classes in protest. From Durban, (Subri Govender) reports:

[(Govender)] The schools affected by the protest action are situated in the politically explosive townships of Lamontville and Chesterville. At the Lamontville High School, the more than 800 pupils are not only burning their identity documents but are also boycotting classes. When the school reopened for the third term, 4 days ago, the children ran out of their classrooms and returned home after protesting against the new security measures and the presence of security forces. Yesterday, they collected their cards and began burning them. More than 600 children at the nearby (M.J. Mavalasi) Junior Secondary School and many children at high schools in the Chesterville township are also boycotting classes and staging sit-ins. A spokesperson for the Department of Education and Training which is in charge of black education, (Steve Buys), confirmed the burning of identity documents. He said appropriate action would be taken.

KwaNdebele Workers Continue Stayaway

MB171050 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1007 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 17, SAPA — Scores of public servants in the KwaNdebele homeland continued with their stayaway today. The stayaway — called for an indefinite period — started on Tuesday and was called to protest against the presence of security forces in various villages in the trouble-torn homeland, and to demand the release of detainees and the resignation of the homeland's cabinet.

The homeland's chief minister, Mr Simon Skhosana, was not available for comment. Sources close to the KwaNdebele government said the chief minister has not been in his office since Monday due to illness.

Charges Against CUSA President Dropped

MB171935 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1930 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 17, SAPA — Charges against the president of the Congress of Unions of South Africa [CUSA] and five shop stewards have been dropped by the Transvaal attorney general, the union confirmed in a press statement released in Johannesburg today. Mr James Mdaweni and the shop stewards were arrested under the Internal Security Act for holding a

demonstration outside the Unilever factory in protest against the company's refusal to grant May Day as a paid public holiday.

'Record' Wage Accords Signed With CCAWUSA

MB171553 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1535 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, July 17, SAPA — Two "record" wage agreements were signed with management and the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWUSA) in Durban this week, according to a spokesman for the union.

On Tuesday [15 July] an agreement was signed between CCAWUSA and Natal Newspapers, providing for a minimum wage of R95.24 per week, together with an across-the-board R2 attendance bonus.

"This is a minimum wage of R420 per month — the highest among newspaper distribution workers in South Africa", the spokesman said. The agreement covers 416 workers and is effective from April 20 this year.

Negotiations started in March and a dispute was reached in April, mediation, with an outside mediator, did not resolve the dispute and a conciliation board was applied for on June 3.

At the second sitting of the conciliation board agreement was reached.

In the second agreement, reached yesterday, "record new wages were established between CCAWUSA and Spar Natal," the spokesman said. The increase is a R100 per month across-the-board with a minimum wage of R410 per month, effective for 12 months from July 1.

Altogether 526 workers are affected by the increase, "which sets a new level of wages in the food retail group in Natal," the spokesman said.

"CCAWUSA believes these increases are an indication of the determination of its members to earn living wages compared to the extremely low wages they have received in the past," the spokesman said.

No Official Help Given for Guguletu Refugees

MB170658 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2116 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 16, SAPA — No official help was being given to the ongoing refugee relief operation in greater-Guguletu because "ample" facilities lay at Khayelitsha where over 3500 refugees had moved since fighting began, a community services spokesman said today.

Mr Sampie Steenkamp, liaison officer for community services, also revealed that an estimated 3000 people had either rebuilt or moved back into semi-damaged shacks at KTC in greater-Guguletu.

Brigadier Christoffel Swart, police divisional commissioner, last month banned entry into KTC, most of which has now been bulldozed and cordoned-off.

The estimated 450 shacks in which people are now living fall outside the cordoned-off area.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, regional director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, could not be contacted today for comment on future plans for the occupation of the flattened former squatter camp areas at KTC and Crossroads. Both areas are earmarked for upgrading.

Mr Steenkamp said refugees of the fighting which began in earnest at Crossroads late in April and claimed over 70 lives, were "trickling" into the tent town at Khayelitsha at the rate of about six people a day.

"There are 245 tents at present, toilets, water, and a supermarket will be opened nearby shortly. Another supermarket, Khaya Bazaar, is already open and there are numerous private shops all over Khayelitsha," Mr Steenkamp said. A bus service ran from the tent town.

Asked whether these people would be allowed to re-settle back in KTC or Crossroads, Mr Steenkamp said: "That's for the minister to decide. A decision will probably be made when the areas are upgraded."

An estimated 70,000 people were left homeless in the fighting between conservative "witdoeke" [white scarves] and "comrades." Relief agencies are now caring for 16,000 people sheltered at 56 centres throughout the peninsula.

Commentary on 'Common Sense' About Sanctions

MB180520 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "Common Sense About Sanctions"]

[Excerpt] A much-needed note of factual commonsense has been injected into the row over sanctions against South Africa by a leading British industrialist. Addressing a Parliamentary foreign affairs committee in London this week, Sir Leslie Smith, chairman of the British Industry Committee on South Africa, demonstrated that sanctions could not be nearly so effective as its advocates believed. Furthermore, the more effective sanctions were, the more it would would cost those countries applying them.

It was a timely intervention. Nobody knows precisely how seriously South Africa would be affected by sanctions at the various levels at which they might be applied. [passage omitted]What is clear, however, is that much of the sanctions faction has altogether unrealistic expectations about what can be achieved with relatively little effort. They should recall the experience of a British prime minister who predicted that his campaign against Rhodesia would succeed "in weeks, rather than months."

Another assumption concerns the extent to which sanctions could actually destroy fundamental pillars of economic and social life,

and make conditions so intolerable that capitulation becomes the only course left. In the idiom of some commentators, sanctions are automatically linked with catastrophe, with disasters undefined but nevertheless to be avoided no matter what the cost. It is to this lobby that Sir Leslie Smith has addressed himself to bring the sanctions argument back to earth.

Obviously any form of sanctions would have some effect. But it must be equally obvious that the vague suggestions of doom that characterise some of the comment about sanctions are at least highly exaggerated. For a start, sanctions would "leak like a sieve," Sir Leslie told the parliamentary committee. He was speaking from personal knowledge: British companies had already been approached, by communist countries and others, with offers to establish clandestine trade links if sanctions were imposed. Apart from that, the South African economy was by no means as vulnerable as the uninformed believed, he pointed out. "South Africa is already highly geared to having a siege economy and is a long way down the road towards import substitution." Finally, sanctions advocates had evidently given no thought to how their own countries might be affected. The estimate of his industrial committee was that it would cost Britain, the United States and West Germany R3,000 million a year.

As a matter of morality, the sanctions campaign has already been thoroughly discredited. It would do most harm to the very people it is supposedly aimed at helping, and the highly visible progress being made in South Africa's programme of democratic reform makes nonsense of its declared goals.

Monitoring Group: Unions Disrupted by Emergency

MB171405 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1404 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 17, SAPA — The state of emergency was still causing severe disruption to a number of trade unions but most companies were able to operate as normal, the independent Labour Monitoring Group (LMG) said in a report today. The LMG said it had received reports of another 57 unionists being detained individually and a number of mass detentions of workers this week. In some cases rank-and-file shopstewards who were filling in for missing officials had also been detained.

Branches of unions belonging to the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) in the Eastern Cape, the northern Transvaal and in the Vaal Triangle had been largely cut off from the national body by the closing of union offices, the report said. The continuous detentions meant that a number of unions were still not in effective contact with their members and made communication between regions difficult. At present, 269 office-bearers and officials of trade unions are still in detention, according to LMG statistics.

Mass detentions of union members in the last week were also reported from Sasolburg, in the Transvaal, and Newscastle, in Natal. The South Africna Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) reports that 73 of its members were detained in Duncan Village near East London.

By contrast, for most employers "it was business as usual during the state of emergency", the report said. A survey of management responses, conducted by the LMG during the July 14 day of action called by COSATU, showed that a significant minority even supported the emergency with statements such as:

"At least people are coming to work. Maybe things are happening there (in the townships), but we don't know so it doesn't matter. The state of emergency has calmed people down."

The Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) reported that a number of companies were responding more harshly by warning people who stayed away on the day — in contrast to the more sensitive approach adopted during previous stayaways.

An important group of employers were, however, continuing to oppose the emergency because of the detrimental effect it had on industrial relations.

Some responded to the survey by pointing to a disruption of communication between management and workers and a hardening of attitudes on both sides. Others expressed concern at the politicisation of labour relations as workers pressed management to campaign against the detention of unionists.

"The labour movement is becoming more radical because trade unions are the only expression of workers feelings, management (is) concerned about this because it puts pressure on the company," one employer in Cape Town said.

But the report noted that statements criticising the state of emergency by employer bodies such as the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) and parent companies like AECI [African Explosive and Chemical Industries], Barlow Rand and Premier were only general guidelines that did not guarantee a sympathetic response from member companies.

Referring to the mass dismissal of 280 workers from the Premier subsidiary Twins-Propan, the LMG noted that workers were becoming disillusioned with the gap between liberal statements made by top businessmen and the "reactionary" behaviour of some local managements.

"This division between head office and the situation on the ground is certainly reflected in the results of the LMG survey into management attitudes to the state emergency." The Twins-Propan workers were reinstated after negotiations,

While management responses to labour disputes were hardening, organised workers this week continued to protest against detentions.

The LMG reported further mine strikes at the Finch, Matla and Kriel mines. In the Cape, four plants organised by the Paper Wood and Allied Workers Union and two by the Food and Allied Workers Union were hit by anti-detention stoppages. Brief strikes also took place at Corobrick in Pietermaritzburg and Steeledale in Johannesburg.

According to LMG statistics, 269 office-bearers and officials of trade unions are known to be in detention and a number of new

en-masse detentions of workers have taken place during labour disputes. A total of 2646 trade unionist were known to have been detained at some stage during the emergency, the report said.

COSATU remains the union federation most severely affected by detentions with 78 per cent of those unionists detained individually. The Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWUSA), with 40 members in detention, is the worst-hit union, followed by MAWU with 35 and the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW) with 22.

The Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA) members form 15 per cent of those detained individually, with its Food Beverage workers Union (FBWU), Transport and Allied Workers Union (TAWU) and the South African Chemical Workers Union (SACWU) being hit hard.

The report also noted a new pattern — the release of detained unionists under severely restricted conditions. Unionists that fit into this category are:

Mr Elijah Barayi — COSATU President.

Mr Rae Lazarus — Transport and General Workers Union Organiser.

Mr Daniel Samela — SACWU National Organiser

Miss Joyce Sediba — CUSA organiser.

Buthelezi Says Mandela Release Separate From ANC
MB161458 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1440 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned the West in London today that the South African Government would not be blackmailed into releasing Nelson Mandela by the threat of escalating economic sanctions.

In written evidence to the British House of Commons select committee on foreign affairs, he also called for the issue of the release to be separated from that of the unbanning of the ANC.

It was essential for Mr Mandela to be released first and without any conditions being attached to his behaviour, the KwaZulu chief minister and inkatha president said.

There were at least some prospects of the jailed black leader being freed, but the point had already been reached where the unbanning of the ANC together with the release of Mr Mandela and other political prisoners could not be hoped for.

If the West really wanted to help bring about a multi-party democratic future for South Africa it should direct the full weight of international diplomacy at the former ANC leaders release.

He believed that Mr Mandela would be responsible for relating the ANC mission in exile to the politics of negotiation, as opposed to its present violent tactics designed at producing a one-party socialist or even Marxist state.

Chief Buthelezi said that escalating sanctions, inevitably accompanied by more suffering and increased black violence, would create circumstances in which the South African Government would become ever more impervious to pressures to release Mr Mandela.

Th West had to be warned that ill-conceived action on its part could well escalate violence to the point where his release became irrelevant. This was because such relevance surely lay in his ability to bring about attitudes on the part of the ANC mission in exile compatible with a negotiated settlement.

Chief Buthelezi said he urged the separation of the release-Mandela and the unban-the-ANC issues despite the danger of his being wrongly accused of supporting the continued ban of black political organizations.

"I want Dr Mandela released. I also want the ANC and the PAC [Pan-African Congress] unbanned. I am saying simply that the first and necessary step which international diplomacy should take is to gain the release of Dr Mandela."

This would de-restrict black democracy and, even if Mr Mandela decided finally to go into exile to join the armed struggle, negotiating gains would have been made.

Chief Buthelezi said that the successful imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions would drive white South Africa into a laager from which they would conduct the kind of scorched earth policies which would make negotiation impossible. The government must not be driven into such insanity.

The West was now closer than ever to ignoring ordinary blacks who were the true victims of apartheid. It was simply not true that black South Africa supported sanctions against Pretoria. They rejected the option of making South Africa ungovernable through violence and the destruction of the economy.

He also warned that the government had not yet employed a fraction of the power available to it to contain black violence in townships.

Chief Buthelezi's written evidence updated that which he presented to the House of Commons select committee on foreign affairs in person in January. It was delivered by an Inkatha delegation which was on hand for any necessary amplification. The delegation was led by the organisation's secretary-general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the national chairman, Dr F.T. Mdlalose, the deputy secretary-general, Chief S.H. Gumede, the national chairman of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, Mr Musa Zondi, and a member of the Inkatha Central Committee, Mr Siegfried Bhengu.

Blacks Favor Free Enterprise

MB170528 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2229 GMT 16 July 86

[Text] Durban, Thursday, — The vast majority of black workers favoured the free enterprise system and were not inherently inclined to socialism or communism, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today.

Because of this, the Congress of SA Trade Unions (COSATU) would not stand the test of time, he told the industrial labour relations seminar here. The hallowed values of the black struggle for liberation had always dictated that blacks sought a non-racial, democratic society in the first place and that they did so ny gaining a presence in the country's existing institutionalised life.

Black workers who rejected the free enterprise system now did so because they had not gained entry into it. And those who abandoned non-violent democratic opposition were doing so because they did not see democracy working in their favour.

Chief Buthelezi said that while COSATU opposed free enterprise the United Workers Union of SA (UWUSA) was committed to the liberalisation of this sytem.

COSATU was committed to the kind of role which the ANC mission in exile dictated to black South Africa while UWUSA was committed to the politics of radical change in the continuity of what was in essence "multi-party Westminster-type parliamentary democracy."

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said that had the external ANC not tried to use black trade unions as surrogates for their own political ends UWUSA would not exist today — workers would never have demanded its formation.

He denounced what he called "newspaper talk" about UWUSA being an Inkatha trade union as "glib propaganda" and disclosed that he had ruled that no member of UWUSA's executive could simultaneously hold an executive position in Inkatha.

Inkatha's Dhlomo Interviewed on Sanctions

MB161710 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 16 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The row over sanctions and whether Mrs Thatcher's government here in Britain should back them rambles on. A foreign affairs committee is hearing evidence in the House of Commons on what effects sanctions would have. Would they work or would they hit the black population and neighboring countries harder?

Well, today Dr Dhlomo, secretary general of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha Zulu movement, gave evidence. Georgina Andrews asked him what he told the committee.

[Begin recording][Dhlomo] Well, Inkatha has always maintained that we must be positive about this whole issue. We feel that sanctions would be counterproductive and they would not in fact achieve the desired effect and that is the dismantling of apartheid.

[Andrews] But aren't you completely out of step with the thinking of other black leaders in South Africa and certainly in the Frontline States?
[Dhlomo] No, I think that we are not out of step at all. We are talking here about numbers. The indications are that the majority of the working people of South Africa — we must emphasize that, because it is the workers, the black workers that would suffer when sanctions begin to bite — the majority of those people are against sanctions, so we have to distinguish between black spokesmen in South Africa who do not represent constituencies, who express personal opinions, and who will not in fact be the victims of sanctions if they became successful, and constituency leaders who take their lead from the wishes and aspirations of the black people and I think Chief Buthelezi is the latter.

[Andrews] Chief Buthelezi has been trying to maintain an independent stance between the South African Government and the more radical groups in South Africa, but don't you think now that he has driven himself further toward the Pretoria government?
[Dhlomo] No, not by any means. That can hardly be possible because Chief Buthelezi is the most consistent black politician in South Africa. He has been saying the same thing over almost 30 years now. If the perception is that what he is saying is now bringing him closer to the government that is coming closer to him.

[Andrews] But isn't Chief Buthelezi underestimating the obstinacy of the Pretoria government?
[Dhlomo] No, I don't think so. In what manner? I wouldn't know. All Chief Buthelezi is saying is that South Africa will only be able to solve its problems through negotiation and through talking, and not shooting at each other. Now, that (?position) of his has nothing to do with underestimating the willingness or reluctance of the South African Government to change. He wants to challenge them.

[Andrews] What do you hope to come out of this visit to Britain?
[Dhlomo] I hope that a constructive viewpoint has been put. A question has always been asked of us: What the alternatives to sanctions should be. People always ask if we don't impose sanctions, then what must we do? All we are trying to say here is that there is in fact an alternative and the alternative will be to assist the black people of South Africa instead of punishing South Africa because the outcome of that would not be the destruction of apartheid only, but also the victims and the perpetrators of apartheid together.

State Ordered To Release Doctor, Pay Costs

MB171310 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1309 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 17, SAPA — A medical practitioner and director of the Mamelodi Sundowns Football Club who has been

in detention since the declaration of the state of emergency more than a month ago, was released yesterday by order of a Pretoria Supreme Court judge.

After an urgent court application, Mr Acting Justice J. Roux declared the detention of Dr David Itsweng, 40, of Mamelodi, unlawful and he ordered the minister of law and order to pay the costs of the application, including the costs of the two counsel.

In an affidavit, Dr Itsweng's wife, Mrs Pamela Itsweng, denied her husband was involved in any political activities, or that he had been affiliated to any political organisations.

She said that although Dr Itsweng lacked interest or involvement in politics, "he opposes the policy of apartheid..." Her husband was opposed to the use of violence "of any description" as a means of obtaining change, she added.

Mrs Itsweng said she and her husband were woken by a knock on the door of their home at 2am on June 12. A Lt Henning Brand of the security police told the couple he was arresting Dr Itsweng in terms of the Internal Security Act for "public violence."

On the day of her husband's arrest, Mrs Itsweng went twice to the police station, but was told that she could not see the doctor, and — on her second visit — "that if I did not stop coming to inquire at the police station, I would also be arrested."

The next day, Mrs Itsweng was told that her husband was being held under Section Three of the emergency regulations.

"I was quite surprised by this because, firstly, I had been told that he had been held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, and secondly, because I was not aware of the declaration of a state of emergency."

Mrs Itsweng said she had been told: "It is unlawful to hold a person under the emergency regulations when his arrest has been effected under the Internal Security Act." In reply to Mrs Itsweng's affidavit, Lt Jacob Jan Henrik van Jaarsveld, of the security branch, who ordered Dr Itsweng's arrest, denied the doctor had been a peaceful and politically inactive citizen.

The police officer said the medical practitioner had come to the attention of the security branch as long ago as 1972, when, as a medical student, he had been a member of the South African Students Organisation, "a front organisation of the ANC."

Lt van Jaarsveld said that in the last 18 months, the doctor had taken part in activities "directly aimed at the undermining of the existing order..."

Although he was not a public political figure, he had acted behind the scenes, and, the police officer said, he was "convinced that the detainee is at least an active supporter of the ANC.

"When I had Dr Itsweng arrested and detained I was, as were other officers of the security police, aware that a state of emergency would be declared on June 12 by the state president."

On June 13, it was ordered that Dr Itsweng be held in terms of the emergency regulations, while at the same time, his detention under the Internal Security Act was withdrawn.

Lt van Jaarsveld said this was done because when the state of emergency was declared last year, many suspects vanished.

"By the above-mentioned actions, a repetition was prevented," he said.

University Seen as 'Intellectual Home' for Left

MB170854 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0837 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 17, SAPA — The rector-designate of the University of the Western Cape [UWC], Prof Jakes Gerwell, last night said he was serious about working towards making UWC and "intellectual home for the left."

He was speaking at the University of Cape [UCT] on "the role of the university in liberation" as part of a week-long conference organised by the Centre for African Studies at UCT titled "Western Cape roots and realities."

A university was not essentially a place of "activist liberationist involvement," but historical circumstances could "force it into such a position," Prof Gerwel said.

With the rise of the black consciousness movement and the educational uprising of 1976, students had re-established the tradition of resistance after the extreme repression of the 1960s. At the same time this established the "phenomenon of studying black youth being at the centre of politics."

With the re-emergency of popular movements, trade unions and exiled organisations, students were no longer the sole kernel of resistance but "remain central to the unfolding process of resistance to the dominant order."

He said universities were equipped and had more freedom than other educational institutions to investigate with others and to implement what has been called "alternative " or "people's education."

Bureau for Information Issues Unrest Reports

17 July Report

MB171303 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1302 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 17, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"Only one death was reported country-wide yesterday.
"At 20H00 last night in Mtambo Street in Daveyton, Benoni, a group of people attacked three private homes with stones and petrolbombs. In an attempt to disperse the group, a member of the South African Police at the third house that was attacked

fired a 9mm round at the group. A black man, Johannes Ndlovu (19) was fatally wounded.

"No further details on the murders in KwaNdebele are as yet available, police investigations are continuing, you will be advised of any further information as soon as it becomes available."

18 July Report

MB181038 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1027 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 18, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report from 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"At 10h20 yesterday morning in Soweto, Johannesburg, a group of about 150 people attacked a five-man security force patrol with stones, pangas and other homemade weapons. In an attempt to disperse the attackers, the patrol fired teargas at the crowd. This, however, had no effect and the patrol was forced to fire at the crowd. A black man, Mkhisi Dume, 16, died while another black man was seriously wounded. He has not yet been identified. Five men were arrested in connection with the incident.
"We have also received information that the burnt body of Mr Mlungisi Mdaka, 26, was found by the police in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, at 16h00 on 16 July. Mr Mdaka was allegedly forced out of his house, shot and then burnt to death with two tyres. The police are investigating the incident.
"Analysis of the incidents for the period 10-17 July indicates that more than 50 per cent was of a minor nature. For example, stone-throwing incidents accounted for about 35 per cent of the total.
"Damage decreased by 22 per cent compared to last week. Sixty four per cent of unrest-related incidents occurred in Soweto, the west Rand, the Eastern Province and KwaNdebele, indicating that the relatively few incidents were mainly confined to the above areas and that a calm atmosphere is prevailing in the larger part of the country.
"Black on black violence led to the deaths of 29 people during the past week. Two people were killed in incidents involving the security forces."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN on Emergency 'Facts'

On page 4 in the space usually provided for the editorial the Johannesburg Sowetan in English on 15 July prints "No comment" and goes on to say "the facts speak for themselves." Among other previously reported incidents it says State President P.W. Botha "has empowered the Department of Education and Tranining to expel pupils who fail to comply with rigid new regulations governing them," and a "missionary and an End Conscription Campaign member have been served with deportation orders."

'Focus' on Black Rent Defaulters

On the same page in the "Focus" column Sam Mabe writes on the dilemma of black township dwellers on whether or not to pay their rent. Many residents started a rent boycott in response to a call made by community organizations for the government and councils to meet certain demands. Now there are "fears that if they pay, they could face the wrath of the 'comrades.' " The system of sending the rent by mail to council offices did not work since it was feared that some of the council clerks "could be forced to give the 'comrades' the names and addresses of those who broke the boycott." In another attempt to recover money from the residents the government proposed legislation empowering black local authorities to order employers to deduct rent money from their employees' wages but "many employers made representations to the Government in which they stated their refusal to be used as rent collectors as this would put them in the 'middle of a political fight.' " Now Soweto residents are faced with the problem that even if they pay, after today, the "council would reserve the right to carry out evictions."

CITIZEN Sees 'Despicable Pressure'

The page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 15 July comments on the decision of the Commonwealth Games Federation to refuse Zola Budd and Annette Cowley from competing in the games and says it is a "craven attempt to placate the Black African countries that have withdrawn from the Games either because Zola and Annette were going to take part, or because Britain has refused to impose sanctions against South Africa, or both. The decision is not only disgraceful but a cowardly capitulation to blackmail." The boycotters will "continue their despicable pressure in the hope of forcing Britain to impose sanctions on South Africa." It is expected that Britain will not be prepared to see a Commonwealth break up and "everything must be sacrificed so that the Commonwealth can remain intact. Everything must be sacrificed so that South Africa, a loyal friend and trading partner, can be punished." Yet there is hope that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher "will be able to win a victory on the sanctions issue " and will remain "steadfast by her principles."

DET Avoids 'Bullying'

A page 14 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 15 July says "in trying to ensure that black pupils could return to school in conditions conducive to uninterrupted study, the Department of Education and Training had to avoid any action that could be interpreted as bullying." "Given the unusual circumstances in black schools and the need to guarantee the safety of pupils, staff and property, it has to be appreciated that extraordinary precautions have to be taken," yet, "straightforward professional requirements and a few obvious security measures" are not sufficient since an "intensely emotional issue is being dealth with." The inistence that pupils should carry identification is "certain to cause powerful resentment" so soon after black people have finally shaken of the "hated dompas," and having to pay for it would be "adding gross injustice to the perceived insult." The fact that pupils must be "identified by guards and may be demoted, promoted or expelled without reason, has given the rise to the, perhaps exaggerated, comparison with prisons. It could have been avoided with consultation all round."

Bottlestores a Problem of Apartheid

A second editorial on the same page comments on the petitions of residents of "white suburbia" against opening further new bottle stores which attract vagrants, litter and even people with insanitary habits. The " 'vagrants' are usually local workers who have nowhere else to socialise over a drink except in the nearest piece of empty veld or park. The real problem is that, because of apartheid — and for no other reason — blacks are not allowed civilised social amenities over the greater part of the metropolitan area. Until suburban communities recognise the human side of the problem, and the implications, their claims of breaking with apartheid are suspect."

CUSA's Profile Continues

In part 2 of a four-part series under the heading of "Black Workers and the Struggle for Change" on page 14 of *The Star*, Mike Siluma writes that "like most unions established after the re-emergence of black unionism in the early 1970s, the Council of Unions of SA (CUSA) holds that apartheid cannot be reformed, but should be dismantled totally." A major point of difference with other emergent unions is that from the start "it placed emphasis on exclusive black leadership of its affiliate unions," which according to the general secretary Piroshaw Camay "does not mean that the federation is anti-white." According to Camay, CUSA is " 'fighting for a non-racial, anti-racist society based on the principle of one-person, one-vote and a non-exploitive economic system, which means it should have some form of socialism in it." Camay also says that before a solution can be found for South Africa, " 'Those in exile must be allowed to return, those in prison be released and the ban outlawed organisations be lifted — free political activity must be allowed.' " To this end CUSA is prepared to "co-operate with other organisations fighting apartheid, at the same time retaining its right to decide which political campaigns to support." CUSA is committed to organizing on an industry basis, and has twelve unions in industries such as building, catering and metal. CUSA is currently locked in merger talks with Black Consciousness Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (AZACTU).

English, Afrikaners To Join Forces

On the same page Hannes de Wet writes on an interview with prominent Afrikaans cultural and church leader, Professor Johan Henys who believes the "time has come for Afrikaans and English-speaking people in South Africa to join forces and to stop living in two different compartments." Heyns says " 'what is presently happening in South Africa is much more than a process to end apartheid or to change the Government. We are actually experiencing an onslaught on the Western civilisation which the white man brought from Europe to this country.' " Heyns believes that English and Afrikaans South Africans should " 'come together and form a solid bastion for maintaining Western civilised values in South Africa.' " Heyns says, " 'We, as white Africans, should cling in unity to our umbilical cord with Western Europe. That is the only way in which we will be able to fertilise and enrich the black African culture in this country,' " and says that it is the link with Europe that will enable the white South African to " 'make a special contribution in this part of Africa.' " Professor Heyns sees the present turbulence in the country as a process in which people, inspired by black nationalism, are striving to move from an inferior position to a superior one, and these " 'nationalistic aspirations have become mixed with communism.' " Heyns also feels that white Africans should find a " 'working relationship with those black Africans who are being inspired by pure nationalism,' " and for this to operate Western civilization should remain strong in the country with Afrikaans and English-speaking whites joining forces. Heyns points to the newspaper industry in South Africa where the English and Afrikaners should join forces and " 'produce a single bilingual newspaper of the highest standards.' " He feels that such a venture could "bring the two European communities in the country closer to each other. 'The time has come for us to stop bleeding each other to death,' Professor Heyns said."

Banks Urge Change

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 15 July says there is "delicions irony" in Chase Manhattn's managing Director Simon Steward's call for "concerted action to rescue SA from its political and economic plight," since it was Chase Manhattan that first refused "to roll over the credits last year, thus helping to precipitate the debt crisis." Steward's suggestion that Western interests would put money into such needs as housing and education in return for a new constitution "founders on a contradiction: the banks which urge change in SA show a singular hesitancy about investing in black Africa." Their support for change in South Africa would be more convincing if they took the risk of investing in countries where such a change has already occurred.

Black Diplomat Gesture of Black Support

A page 6 editorial in *Business Day* comments on the replacement of U.S. Ambassador Herman Nickel by a black diplomat and says that the choice of a black diplomat by a "supposedly colour-blind society" is intended as a signal and a "gesture of support for black South Africans and of defiance towards their white government (which, accustomed now to such gestures, will greet it with an indifferent shrug)." The gesture means that the United States is "shifting towards identification with the other side." "The initial consequences of the policy shift will bring little comfort to either white or black in this country," and pressure will "take the form not of constructive interference in the affairs of the region but of withdrawal." Pressure of "moralistic American liberalism" is better than the "cold indifferent hostility that is taking its place."

Employers, Unions Take Common Stand

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 14 July says "the state of emergency has had an unexpected yet wholesome and encouraging consequence in drawing employer organizations and trade unions together to make a common stand on negotiation and an end to violence." The Association of Chambers of Commerce (ASSOCOM) and the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) together with the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA) have issued a memorandum indicating the "gravity of the present situation, expressing a common conviction that the crisis can be resolved only by involving all leaders in free political activity to discuss the future of the country." The memorandum also notes that the emergency regulations curtailed the rights of employers and unions and posed a threat to labor relations, while the detention of trade union leaders "created a leadership vacuum and rising tension." "It is a tribute to the advances which have been made in industrial relations in

recent years that unions and employers have been able to find so much common ground in a situation of great difficulty." Meanwhile, "it will be interesting to see if this remarkable alliance between capital and labour is to grow stronger and become a permanent feature of South African politics. If it does, this will be a powerful constituency indeed."

Toward a Seige Economy

A second editorial on the same page says that the state of emergency is entering its second month and although the government has said it wants to negotiate with black leaders, and will pursue its reform program, it has "detained thousands and increased the existing restrictions on free speech, free assembly and press reporting. Organizations and individuals are not free to take part in the essential political debate about South Africa's future. The country is moving towards a seige economy as international pressure mounts. South Africans who share a belief in a negotiated future must hope that the government will soon decide that the emergency restrictions can be lifted."

Press Restrictions Condemned

On the same page Robin Hallet, historian and writer living in England, comments on a point made by the former editor of the *Daily Telegraph* who said of South Africa, " 'now what kind of a country do we get to when people are happy, perhaps happiest, not to know?' " Hallett says "perhaps it does not realy matter to people who find themselves caught up in the direct crisis in their country's history what the rest of the world thinks and says." "Self-reliance is always something of a virtue and yet when certain actions run counter to a long tradition that many South Africans have cherished then surely there is cause for concern." Referring to the curb on press freedom he says "we are now faced with a situation where those of us who have easy access to the overseas media know things about contemporary South Africa that appear to be no longer available to South African newspaper readers." Although relying on often second- or third-hand material is "highly unsatisfactory" it is "certainly far better than a total news blackout. For in the present situation, both for South Africans themselves and for all those who care about South Africa in the outside world, no news can surely never be good news." Not to come seriously to grips with emotions that bred violence, frustration, bitterness and anger and not to listen nor to converse is to "condemn a society to the most desolating form of social impoverishment."

VADERLAND on Black Unionists' Detentions

A second editorial on the same page, says "the state of emergency has led to many black trade union leaders being detained. That is not surprising, when one looks at how politically active the black trade unions are, and particularly that some of them are rádically inclined." The paper says it was inevitable since these unions did not limit themselves to labor negotiations, but also involved themselves in the reform struggle, and this, it says, is now becoming a problem. "The detention of union leaders creates a vacuum in the necessary negotiation process between employer and employee. The result is that it takes longer and becomes more difficult to counter strikes. In addition, protest strikes over the detentions are organized. It would seem the struggle for this country's survival can be determined economically. In our struggle against sanctions, and in the light of the poor performance of the economy, continued strikes can undermine the economiy's resilience severely. This is becoming an issue which needs the urgent attention of the government, employer organizations, and trade unions."

UK Accused of Treachery

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 15 July says in a page 14 editorial: "Zola Budd (and to a lesser degree Annette Cowley) will now understand what treason is. They are useful, but when adversity comes, they are cold bloodedly thrown overboard. And then Britain complains that South Africa treats some of its own people as second class citizens!" The editorial says it is cynical, but not unexpected. "Treachery is not exactly an unknown British quality. What is surprising, though, is that it was done so undiplomatically. To simply allow the Commonwealth federation to throw out two leading athletes to satisfy the bloodlust of black Africa is not the style Britain should have shown its allies. For South African sportsmen who believe they can develop their talents under another nationality, this is a timely warning." The editorial says a precedent has been set by bowing to threats. "Let us be honest: the Commonwealth Games are being misused in order to get at Britain because of its policy on sanctions towards South Africa. Now that the first trial of strength has been won, the enemies of South Africa are going to make greater demands on the unity of the Commonwealth, hoping to corrupt Mrs Thatcher's stand on principle to one of political expediency. South Africa must therefore understand: it cannot count on any 'fair play' from Britain or any other country. Like Zola, we will be sacrificed if it is politically expedient. We have to find our solutions, independent of other powers and their shouting and weaknesses — even their potential treachery."

SOWETAN Continues 'No Comment'

On page 4 in the space usually provided for the editorial the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 16 July prints "No comment ... The facts speak for themselves." Among other previously reported incidents the paper notes that "two people have been released after judges ruled that their detentions were illegal," and "at least 12 South African journalists were missing or in detention, according to a report by the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ)."

'Focus' on Black Education

In the "Focus" column on the same page Sam Mabe says "the Department of Education and Training (DET) has dented its own image through the harsh measures it has used in trying to 'normalise' the school situation in black townships." Mabe says that it will "amount to a serious misreading of the situation" if the DET fails to consult with the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) or the Student Representative Councils (SRCS) because it believes that these bodies have no meaningful role to play in the resolution of the education crisis in this country. By holding a number of meetings with the NECC, the DET has given a "de facto recognition to the NECC" so the unilateral action the DET has taken amounts to a "slap in the face" of the parents committee. Even though the introduction of identity cards sounds valid, it may be interpreted "as an indirect way at keeping away those pupils who will be refused readmission for a number of reasons." "It would seem that there is a lot that the DET could have achieved by keeping lines of communication between itself and parent bodies like the NECC open, so as to resolve the education crisis without creating unnecessary ill-

feelings among pupils, parents and teachers." Mabe asks whether the DET believes that by keeping other parent bodies "at bay, its unilateral action plan will work, especially when the plan says nothing about the demands that led to the education crisis in the first place."

STAR on Emergency Regulations

A page 14 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 16 July comments on Natal Suprreme Court judge Justice Didcott's comment on the emergency laws that he could not "make head or tail of the regulations." Didcott also said that whoever had formulated the regulations had "written a lot of nonsense," and the editorial says that this assessment "could have a significant bearing on the day-to-day application of the regulations." Numerous people engaging in normally lawful activities "have been warned, under pain of ferocious penalties, that some of those activities could now contravene the regulations. Thousands of people have been locked up for alleged contraventions, or to prevent presumed possible breaches." Yet when citizens seek clarity on the law they are told to consult their own lawyers. "When a government resorts to making laws its citizens can't understand, then it invites the conclusion that its motive is not to encourage good order but to intimidate by mumbo-jumbo."

Union Profile Continues

In part 3 of a four part series entitled "Black Workers and the Struggle for Change" on the same page, Mike Siluma says "the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (AZACTU) is perhaps the union body closest to the Black Consciousness movement." On the federation's position on the involvement of workers in the struggle to change the status quo in South Africa, spokesman Pandelani Nefolovhodwe says " 'we believe that black workers are the vanguard of the struggle in South Africa. They alone can hope to bring about fundamental change in the country. But they will have to co-operate with revolutionary political and community organisations in order to do so.' Such organisations must embrace the ideology of the working class." Nefolovhodwe says AZACTU will also co-operate with other organizations which oppose apartheid. Even though AZACTU has "no objection to its member unions affiliating to appropriate political organisations," the federation itself will not do so because their aim is to organize workers across political organizations. Nefolovhodwe also says that AZACTU supports disinvestment because this is a "peaceful way to shorten the oppression of blacks," even though such a step will require some sacrifice on the part of black people. The federation wants a socialist society where there will be no oppression and exploitation and the interests of workers will be held paramount.

Sanctions Situation Misjudged

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 16 July says "it may be salutary even at this stage to point out that the consequences of sanctions tend to be capricious and unpredictable." Even though Zola Budd and Annette Cowley have become victims of the sports boycotts, it "leaves the rest of SA in no worse position than before; the victims are the sportsmen of Britain and the Commonwealth." However, trade sanctions are "less trivial" since they will "damage SA, rendering its people poorer and its politics less stable. But emotionally, and to some degree economically, South Africans have already adapted to sanctions; other countries have not." The editorial also says that "while no trading nation would escape the damage entailed in the elimination of the world's 15th-biggest trader, the exact cost is incalculable." British sanctioneers argue that "however high or low it may prove to be," the price is worth paying if it brings apartheid quickly to an end. It is upredictable how long sanctions will last and "international disdain for President Botha's reforms has served merely to entrench a xenophobic suspicion of foreigners that recoils from dependency on anybody. The sanctions lobby wants a quick fix; SA is settling down for the long haul. It is a situation that practically begs to be misjudged."

Pretoria Seeking Isolation

On the same page Simon Barber says from Washington that for many U.S. companies in South Africa the "bottom line on staying has become a sort of corporate noblessee oblige." Barber says the "captains of American industry have a tendency to see themeselves as the guardians of capitalism and its reputation. In SA, they perceive a tremendous opportunity to prove that they and their beloved system are a force for good." Yet the "law of diminishing returns" is beginning to be felt as one executive returning from SA pointed out that " 'there is no appreciation in the black community for the money spent. Black leaders look upon it as dirty.' " Barber says that if U.S. companies withdraw from South Africa "certain types of badly-needed technology and expertise may be lost, but most firms will likely leave much of their existing plants in the hands of new owners" and will, "continue to market their products through local distributors — always assuming American law permits. The real damage will most likely be more intangible. Their record may have been spotty and fitful but, more than any other foreign investor, U.S. firms have on the whole been trying to do some good. Pretoria is doing its best to ensure their efforts and money are wasted. It wants isolation and its going to get it."

Calm 'Misleading'

A page 8 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 15 July says "the public would do well to be on their guard against the false sense of security which is the inevitable result of the press censorship now in force in the country." The impression of calm "is misleading if it prompts anyone to imagine that the country's problems of black political rights have been solved." The government has acknowledged the "need for a political situation" and "proposed legislation to set up a National Statutory Council as a negotiating forum." But since State President Botha "remains intent on exluding the ANC and other such organizations and seems more interested in co-opting a supportive black elite than in really negotiating black polticial rights," it is expected that he will experience "considerable difficulty in attracting recognized and credible black leaders as members of his Council." Negotiations with the recognized representatives of the black African population is "inevitable if there is to be lasting peace and a return to prosperity. The immediate goal should be a suspension of violence on all sides and a lifting of the state of emergency. Little can be achieved in the present atmosphere. It is a kind of stalemate as attitudes harden and the economy goes yet further into decline."

CAPE TIMES on Detentions

A second editorial on the same page comments on a former detainee's account that he found his period of detention to be a

" 'politicizing experience.' " The editorial says "the emergency regulations entitle the authorities to order the detention of anyone whose temporary removal from society they consider necessary for the public good. In such circumstances there is an onus on the state to ensure that the process is not counter-productive in the long run, politicizing and radicalizing thousands of detainees." When the detainees are released after the emergency, South Africa "will still be faced with having to solve its problems. Polarization is one of the threats to a peaceful, negotiated solution. This should be borne in mind by the authorities responsible for ordering the detentions and for the treatment of detainees."

ZAMBIA

Angolan Refugees Warned To Surrender Weapons

MB161957 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Kayombo Governor Benjamin Chipango has warned refugees entering Kayombo area from Angola to surrender their firearms to authorities immediately or risk being deported. Addressing more than 400 refugees at Kayombo in Chief Kinungelo's area, near the border with Angola, Mr Chipango said the move was aimed at maintaining good security in the district. He said refugees found violating the country's laws will be dealt with by courts of law which will demand their eviction. Mr Chipango also told the refugees to participate actively in food production. Kayombo area has more than 1,500 refugees, according to reports released by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees early this year.

ZIMBABWE

Games Boycott Prominent in Frontline Summit Agenda

MB180644 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Zimbabwean athletes are due to leave Harare this evening for the Commonwealth Games in Scotland. However, today's frontline summit may decide on a united front to boycott the games. As Mozambique and Angola, both members of the 6-nation group of frontline countries are attending the talks, discussions are likely to include other issues facing the region, such as the growing tension over the Frontline States' demand for international mandatory sanctions against South Africa. More from Peter Thornicroft in Harare:

[Thornicroft] At least one senior member of the ANC has arrived in Harare for the frontline summit which will discuss the boycott of the Commonwealth Games in particular and the South African situation in general. Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is clearly concerned that if the Commonwealth breaks up, this could, he said, play into South Africa's hands. This is likely to be the last frontline meeting before the mini-summit of seven Commonwealth countries in London early next month. Both President Kaunda, who has already threatened to pull out of the Commonwealth, and Mr Mugabe will be at that summit which could be a make or break situation for the organization over Britain's refusal to impose sanctions on South Africa.

Kaunda Arrives

MB171833 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpt] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, arrived in Harare, Zimbabwe, today for tomorrow's summit of the Frontline States. Dr Kaunda, who is chairman of the Frontline States, declined to speak to reporters when he flew in. He was met by Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Reaffirms Call for Sanctions

MB161842 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has reiterated the call for sanctions against the South African regime. Comrade Mangwende was addressing members of parliament and diplomats during a luncheon to mark the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Assocaition, CPA. The association has (?110) member parliaments, with more than 8,000 members. The minister pointedout that after the failure of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group mission, it is now clear that the immediate imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions is the only option left (?for the world).

Nkala Orders Police Not To Torture Criminals

MB171619 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1614 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 14, SAPA — The Zimbabwe minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, today ordered the police not to torture suspected criminals, ZIANA reported. In an hour-long address to Harare police officers, he said torture was an infringement of human rights and was not acceptable in Zimbabwe. "It is not government policy to torture those we arrest and I don't sit in my office to organise torture," he declared. Mr Nkala said Amnesty International and several other human rights organisations had accused the police of torturing people and "if there has been torture — it must stop.

"Zimbabwe cannot be a society of tortures — dissidents we can arrest and shoot if they shoot at us and I don't regard this as torture," he said. "You must, as policemen and women, not ill-treat those whom you arrest because they will always speak ill of you in public places but remember at all times to use the coercive power which the ZANU(PF) government has vested in you to detect and remove criminals from our law-abiding society," he said. Mr Nkala said immediately after last year's general elections there were a number of events emanating from misunderstandings between the police and the ruling party.

He said during the "unhappy events" the police had been rendered useless as the party had taken it upon itself to do as it wished. He said he had called a number of meetings with the police and the party where he had put the party "where it belongs", adding that he hoped there were now good working relations between the two.